

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Schenley Park

and/or common Schenley Park Historic District

**2. Location**

street &amp; number Vicinity of Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Road N/A not for publication

city, town Pittsburgh N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Allegheny code 003

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	N/A occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	N/A unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	N/A work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other: N/A

**4. Owner of Property**

name City of Pittsburgh; Department of Parks and Recreation

street &amp; number City-County Building

city, town Pittsburgh N/A vicinity of state Pennsylvania

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegheny County Office Building

street &amp; number Ross Street

city, town Pittsburgh state Pennsylvania

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**title Allegheny County Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1979-1984 ☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

## 7. Description

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Schenley Park Historic District covers 456 acres amid the civic and residential areas of Oakland and Squirrel Hill in Pittsburgh's East End. The park dates to 1889, the product of largesse and planning on the parts of heiress Mary Schenley and Pittsburgh's Public Works Director E. M. Bigelow. Its terrain ranges from rolling to rugged: the western and southern boundaries of the district are, in fact, ravines, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks running through the southern valley. Across the ravine to the northwest is the Schenley Farms Historic District, a civic and residential development in the City Beautiful planning vein of the early 20th century. (A small section of park on the western side of the ravine consisting partly of a large parking lot has not been included within the historic district because of its relative isolation from the bulk of the park and its different character.) Frew Street forms the park's northern boundary and Darlington Road part of its eastern one, with a residential neighborhood of mostly single family houses beyond. Within the historic district are twenty-five individual contributing elements. These are primarily buildings, bridges, and sculpture, but a lake and a golf course and the park's stonework and landscaping have also been considered to be contributing elements. One building, Phipps Conservatory, is considered to be significant and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are also three non-contributing structures in the park.

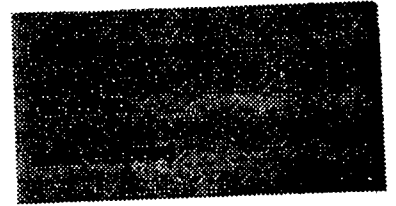
Schenley Park exemplifies the romantic landscaping tradition as adapted to Pittsburgh's hilly topography. Characterized by terrain which appears to be "natural," this tradition actually relies on extensive manipulation of the landscape for romantic effect, with curvilinear roads, dramatic vistas, an alternation of open fields and woods, woodland paths, and various scenic features--such as streams or lakes, groves of trees, fountains, and cul-de-sacs--serving as focal points. Schenley Park possesses all of these features.

Two major roads traverse the park from east to west: Schenley Drive in the north, Panther Hollow Road in the south. Between these are circuitous, picturesque roads which, in effect, magnify the park's width. Group plantings of trees such as sycamores, chestnuts, and oaks along roads or banks, and individual ornamentals at high-visibility points enhance the park's scenic beauty. Woodland paths follow Panther Hollow, in the center of the park, and roughly parallel the park's roadways at other points. Various spots afford dramatic vistas both of the park itself, and across it to downtown Pittsburgh or neighboring Oakland. Panther Hollow Lake, a pond at the George Westinghouse memorial, and the hill-top Prospect Street cul-de-sac are all focal points in the park. In addition, various buildings and pavillions, surrounded by woods or landscaped open space, each have their own ambience and a feeling of privacy. With the creation of many discreet environments within the park, a sense of distance within and separation from the world without is established. Enhancing the separation of the park from its surroundings are the dramatic entryways on the south and west sides, via bridges passing from dense residential neighborhoods over ravines to the bucolic park acreage.

The area north of Schenley Drive consists mainly of a grassy, open, amphitheatre-like hillside, called Flagstaff Hill, and woods. An 18-hole golf course covers the rest of this area as well as land between Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Road to the south.

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Bisecting the park is the ravine known as Panther Hollow. It contains wooded paths (formerly bridle paths) with rustic bridges spanning the creek that terminates in Panther Hollow Lake. Throughout Panther Hollow are walls and stairs built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. Although some of these are badly in need of repair, on the whole they give the park a controlled appearance.

The southern third of the park contains a swimming pool, ice skating rink, running track, tennis courts, bowling green site, and a second broad, grassy hillside. A steep swath of woods forms the park's southern edge.

Of the various structures and buildings located within the park, the most notable is Phipps Conservatory, a Victorian metal and glass structure located at Schenley Road as it enters the park on the west. Botany Hall, a former horticultural school of Beaux Arts design, is adjacent to the Conservatory. Across the street is one of several shelters built throughout the park in the early 20th century in a rustic fashion. This one, considerably remodelled, serves as an educational center. The other remaining pavillion, sited near the swimming pool, is architecturally intact and continues to be used for recreation. There are also two log houses within the park: Neill Log House (c. 1794) on the southern edge of the golf course, was rebuilt and is overseen by Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation; Martin's Cabin serves as a city-run children's day camp.

Several bridges span ravines within and on the edges of the park. The tufa stone bridges in Panther Hollow are noteworthy for their use of an unusual material for picturesque effect. Panther Hollow and Schenley bridges, spanning Panther and Junction Hollow, respectively, were both designed in 1896-97 and are steel parabolic deck arch types with stone abutments. Anderson Memorial Bridge, which carries the Boulevard of the Allies into the park to Panther Hollow Drive, is a later design with a Wichert truss and Art Moderne abutments.

Works of sculpture are located throughout the park dating from 1895 and ranging from simple reliefs to major installations. The bronze panthers on Panther Hollow Bridge are indicative of the desire to give the park a distinctly American character. The Shawnee Indian Chief, Catahecassa, is represented in a stone memorial near the Neill Log House. Other sculptures memorialize notable Pittsburghers, including war hero Colonel Alexander Hawkins and inventor George Westinghouse. A bronze portrait of E. M. Bigelow stands paternally at the western gateway to the park on Schenley Drive. Perhaps the smallest work of sculpture in the park, but nonetheless noteworthy, is the Art Deco-inspired bronze drinking fountain with a dolphin motif located near the Conservatory.

Throughout its existence, Schenley Park has been maintained and modernized by the City of Pittsburgh. There have been both deletions and additions of structures in the park. Significant structures no longer extant are the stables, band shell, carousel, zoo, nursery, and grandstand. These facilities were eliminated or supplanted by others elsewhere in the city. The skating rink and swimming pool were added to the park in the last decade; the pool replaced an earlier one built in 1921. Playground facilities were added in the early twentieth century. The overall landscape of the park remains intact, however, and with the remaining significant buildings and sculpture still evokes a late nineteenth century era of large-scale, urban park-building.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1889-1910 **Builder/Architect** E. M. Bigelow

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Schenley Park is Pittsburgh's best example of the city's belated but successful period of park-building in the late 19th century. Designed in the romantic landscape tradition, Schenley Park's "natural" appearance was created through extensive earth-works and plantings, enhancing the naturally rugged topography of Pittsburgh with its sudden changes in elevation and splendid vistas. Within the landscape is a range of notable buildings, sculpture, and WPA stonework which represent both nostalgic and progressive ideals of the late 19th and early 20th century. From its beginning, the park fulfilled the desire and need for fresh air and open space in the city. Today, by its continued existence in the midst of an enlarged city, Schenley Park recalls that era of tremendous urban growth. E. M. Bigelow, Schenley Park's first planner and advocate, was convinced of the broad benefits that such "public breathing spots"<sup>1</sup> would have on society as a whole. The park represents this growing awareness of and concern about the living conditions and behavior of the urban population in the late 19th century. It also proved to be a catalyst for the development of Schenley Farms, a City Beautiful cultural center and model suburb adjoining the park to the west, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Schenley Farms Historic District.

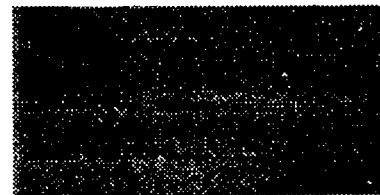
That Schenley Park was created at all--thirty years after New York's Central Park and twenty-one years after Philadelphia's Fairmount Park--is due to the fortuitous combination of the largesse of heiress Mary Schenley and the vision of the ambitious young Public Works Director, Edward Manning Bigelow. Mrs. Schenley, who lived most of her life in London, considered selling land to Pittsburgh for a park in 1869, but negotiations were so protracted and disagreement so widespread over the wisdom of purchasing parkland that she changed her mind. Her gift of 300 acres twenty years later was made only after Bigelow, hearing of Mrs. Schlenley's plans to sell the land to a real estate developer, contacted Robert Carnahan (a businessman who represented some of Mrs. Schenley's interests) and the two of them raced the realtor to London, arrived first, and successfully pleaded the case for a city park. They secured an option for the city to buy an additional 100 acres, and this time the city readily provided the money. In his Annual Report of 1889, Bigelow enthused: "the general condition of things... has been wholly changed by the imperial gift made to the people by Mrs. Schenley. She has given to the toilers an opportunity for relaxation and recreation, that in its good results must prove beyond all price, in the benefits that it will confer on the masses, morally and physically. It remains for the city to spare no effort to make her offering to the people a public blessing."<sup>2</sup>

Much of Schenley Park is not the product of a landscape architect. The surveying, planning, and construction of the park's main roads and trails was done in the years 1890-1895 with supervision by Bigelow himself. There was no Superintendent of Parks, as such, until 1892 when James McKnight was appointed to that position. A landscape



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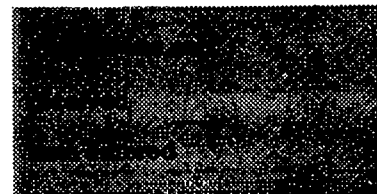
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architect was paid by the Public Works Department for the first time in 1891, but it is not known how influential, or even who, he was. The present system of roads remains very largely what was built in the early 1890s. Bigelow's concept--never fully realized--was to create a scenic boulevard running from downtown Pittsburgh to Schenley Park, through it, and east to Highland Park, then the city's only other major park, though at that time it was about half the size of Schenley Park. "Pittsburgh will then have a great arterial driveway beginning in the heart of the city and extending to its furthest park, and offering to the eye at every turn scenes of unsurpassed beauty,"<sup>3</sup> said Bigelow. The park's main drive, therefore, traversed the park from west to east in a more or less straight path with only slight undulations. Three other major branch roads are more circuitous, befitting their purpose not to traverse the park but to provide scenic access to its more distant parts. Serpentine Drive, the park's most dramatic roadworks, was completed in 1894, linking the main drive with the upper branch road. By 1896, Bigelow declared in his Annual Report, "The main roads in the park have all been completed."<sup>4</sup> There were 6 1/5 miles of 40 foot-wide roads and over 1 3/5 miles of 20 foot-wide bridle paths in the park at the time.

Because the park is separated from the surrounding neighborhood on the northwest, west, and south and is bisected by a ravine, bridge construction was undertaken early. The Panther Hollow and Schenley Bridges, completed in 1897 and 1898 respectively, are handsome stone and steel deck truss structures and are among the oldest of Pittsburgh's major bridges. Panther Hollow Bridge has the added distinction of Guiseppe Moretti's bronze panthers topping its abutments. Within Panther Hollow, the three tufa stone bridges built in 1908 add a rustic touch to the area. Their design is attributed to George Burke, Park Superintendent from 1903-1926.

The years 1896-1898 saw a massive program of tree and shrub planting in the park, overseen by William Falconer, Park Superintendent from 1896-1903 and the only known landscape architect to administer the park in its formative years. Falconer was a personal friend of Bigelow's from New York; Bigelow, having laid out the roads, may have felt that a professional was now needed to enhance the scenery visible from them. That Falconer succeeded in this is certain. "Great progress was made in every way toward transforming what we acquired simply as vacant land into all that is expressed in the name of a park,"<sup>5</sup> Bigelow declared in his annual report of 1898. Over 23,000 trees and shrubs were planted that year. These came from the park's own nursery, which in 1896--Falconer's first year as superintendent--had contained 73,771 trees and shrubs and 34,530 hardy perennials. Some were distributed in both Schenley and Highland Parks--the great majority going to Schenley--each year, according to their size, until they were all planted. Careful thought was given to the plants' distribution, speed of growth, short and long term appearance, and even their ability to tolerate pollution. Regarding his decision to plant evergreens in the center of the park, Falconer said, "These trees are planted with the full knowledge that they do not thrive in a smoky atmosphere, but as they must be represented in the park and this is the most distant place from the smoke available, we have taken advantage of it, and should the evergreens fail, they can be interplanted with deciduous trees in a way that will not break the landscape effect. Besides our city won't be smoky all the time."<sup>6</sup>

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Perhaps as important to the park's appearance as the plantings was the tremendous amount of grading that occurred, most of it, too, during Falconer's administration. The purpose of grading was both functional--to make certain sections of the park navigable--and formal--to render the landscape more pleasing to the eye. "Grading...does not mean a simple smoothing over of the surface of the ground. Prominent, rigid, abrupt banks or breasts of rock and clay have been removed wide and deep enough to allow the introduction of natural-appearing graceful sloping waves instead."<sup>7</sup> This could be a major operation. In order to make one slope "natural-appearing," for instance, 13,931 yards of rock were excavated. The park's present two broad grassy hillsides--Flagstaff Hill in the west and Overlook Hillside in the south--were among Falconer's grading projects.

Once the topography had been made "natural-appearing," parts of it were, indeed, made civilized. In 1897 Falconer created an assortment of specialized gardens throughout the park. These included the lily pond garden behind Flagstaff Hill, a rhododendren garden, a mixed flower and shrub garden, a rock garden, and a collection of foxgloves. They were impressive, but not too formal. The superintendent explained, "Bedding plants in a public park have to be used with great discrimination; while their free use in the neighborhood of the conservatories is legitimately admissable, to scatter them broadcast throughout the park would be in very bad taste; other ways of decorating the grounds must be considered for such positions. In the woods and ravines we preserved and encouraged the native flowers...and added thousands of others from the park nurseries, thus securing greater variety, and more beauty and interest."<sup>8</sup>

The great availability of plants and flowers for the park was due to the erection of Phipps Conservatory in 1892-93, and its large growing houses added in 1896. As administrator of the Conservatory as well as the park, Falconer managed a "continuous free flower show all year round"<sup>9</sup> and supervised the acquisition of numerous plant collections, most of which if not all were donated. The construction of Phipps Hall of Botany beside the Conservatory in 1901 to teach students about botany indicates the new importance placed on nature study in that era of industrialization.

By the time George Burke became superintendent of the park in 1903, its roads and major landscape features were in place. The Works Progress Administration program, in particular, provided funds for the construction of stone steps and walls in Panther Hollow in the late 1930s.

Schenley Park contains several notable works of architecture dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Phipps Conservatory, a glass and iron structure designed by Lord and Burnham is the most symbolic of the park's purpose and development. The gift of Pittsburgh steel industrialist Henry Phipps, the Conservatory brought immediate notoriety to the city in the horticultural field. Nearby, Botany Hall, a compact Beaux Arts building, is the design of Rutan and Russell, one of the city's most successful firms of the period.

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Across the street is one of several early picnic shelters built in the park; this one is vaguely shingle-style, though it has been extensively remodelled. Another extant shelter is a simpler brick pavillion with hip roof that has been little changed. These are the only architectural remnants of the Edwardian period, when a number of "modern" buildings and structures were added to the park, including a Casino, Band Shell, an electric fountain, and Boat House. In marked contrast are the Neill and Martin log houses which predate the park as the homes of early settlers. The Neill house is the more interesting of the two, though its deterioration and partial collapse in the 1970s necessitated its dismantling and reconstruction. Both houses reinforce the consciously American character of the park and recall the pre-park wilderness.

The generous amount of sculpture within the park reflects its romantic origins and commemorates local or regional figures. Moretti's bronze mountain lions and the granite fountain commemorating Indian Chief Catahecassa introduce, in a civilized manner, figures of the American frontier. A paean to the 20th century is the George Westinghouse Memorial, a monument to the great Pittsburgh inventor and his discoveries in a shrine-like setting designed by Pittsburgh's outstanding architect, Henry Hornbostel, with a statue and central relief by noted sculptor Daniel Chester French. E. M. Bigelow, who acquired the title "Father of the Parks," was memorialized as early as 1895 by a bronze statue by Moretti, which stands paternally near the park's primary entrance. The combining of notable figures, both modern and romantic, in noble form within an atmosphere of stylized informality was at the essence of the romantic park experience, in which the visitor could enjoy healthful and innocent relaxation and be uplifted and awed by human achievement as well.

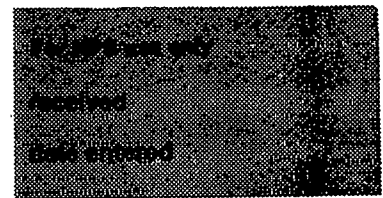
The lack of a monumental entrance to Schenley Park always displeased Bigelow and he tried for many years, in vain, to create one. Much of the problem was logistical: at the logical main entrance to the park, near the Conservatory, Carnegie Institute, and Schenley Farms, was a ravine, and in front of that, a kind of boggy hollow. By 1915, however, when a competition for an entrance to the park was held, the money and inclination for something grandiose--such as the entrance to Pittsburgh's Highland Park--were evidently no longer there. In spite of this, the very act of traversing the ravine, towards the Conservatory and the grassy slope of Flagstaff Hill, provides the appropriate sensation, if not the physical monument, of entry into a different and uplifting world.

The creation of Schenley Park had an immediate and significant impact on the growth of the surrounding area at the turn-of-the-century, particularly on the remaining Schenley property to the west. In 1905 this property was bought by developer F. F. Nicola who planned a "model city" scheme as grand as Bigelow's park plans. The presence of Schenley Park and Carnegie Institute (built at the edge of the park in the 1890s) provided the recreational and cultural components essential to Nicola's development.

In the 1920s, the Boulevard of the Allies was constructed from downtown Pittsburgh east to Schenley Park. This made the park more accessible from the west and south. The Boulevard enters the park at Schenley Drive via the Anderson Bridge, which replaced the original bridge in the late 1930s. It features the seldom-seen Wichert truss.

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In the early 20th century, large parks such as Schenley were widely criticized for being inaccessible to the lower classes and for not offering suitable recreational activities for them. The "playground movement" of that era lobbied for smaller parks and playgrounds located within lower class neighborhoods, shifting attention and funding away from the large parks. The effect of this movement on Schenley Park was the addition of playground sets to the park, as well as tennis courts, a swimming pool, and a bowling green. These, however, had a minimal impact on the landscape. When the new swimming pool and the ice skating rink were built in the 1970s, they were banked into hillsides to lessen their bulk. Though park management now concentrates more on maintenance and less on cultivation, the overall landscape of the park remains essentially the same. Today, Schenley Park serves a broad spectrum of Pittsburghers, in line with its original goals. It is Pittsburgh's great urban park.

1. Pittsburgh Public Works Department, Annual Report, 1889, p. 17.
2. Annual Report, 1889, p. 17.
3. Annual Report, 1897, p. 10.
4. Annual Report, 1896, p. 11.
5. Annual Report, 1898, p. 22.
6. Annual Report, 1898, p. 406.
7. Annual Report, 1896, p. 335.
8. Annual Report, 1897, p. 348.
9. Annual Report, 1893, p. 13.

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"Neill Log House" (pamphlet). Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation.  
n.d.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 456

Quadrangle name Pittsburgh East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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4	4	7	6	2	6	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christina Schmidlapp

organization Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation date May, 1985

street & number 450 The Landmarks Building  
One Station Square telephone (412) 471-5808

city or town Pittsburgh state Pennsylvania

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

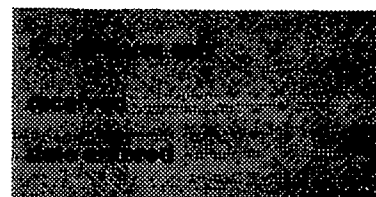
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of Schenley Park are legally defined in the Allegheny County block and lot system as Block 27S-Lot 150. The nominated acreage, however, consists of that land within the defined lot east of Boundary Street, including the two bridges running over Boundary Street.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the park, the boundaries of the historic district are as follows:

The western curb of Forbes Avenue south to Schenley Drive and west to a point opposite the western curb of Darlington Road. Continuing south in a straight line across Schenley Drive and along the western edge of Darlington Road, and crossing Darlington Road to a point. Continuing in a straight line south, crossing Bartlett Road and Beacon Road to a point at the northwest corner of Hobart Road and Panther Hollow Drive. Crossing Hobart Road in a straight line, follow the boundary of Block 27S-Lot 150 as defined by the Allegheny County block and lot system south and then west in an irregular line roughly parallel to the Penn-Lincoln Parkway (I-376) to the southwest corner of the lot. Continue northwest along the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks to a point at the south side of the Anderson Bridge. Proceed west along the south side of the bridge to the southwest corner of its southwest abutment. Proceed west across the bridge in a straight line to the northwest corner of the northwest abutment, and then proceed east along the north side of the bridge to a point on the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Proceed northwest along the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks to a point at the southwest side of Schenley Bridge. Proceed northwest along the south side of the bridge to the west corner of the west abutment. Proceed northeast across the bridge in a straight line to the north corner of the north abutment, and then proceed southeast along the northeast side of the bridge to a point on the eastern edge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Proceed northeast in a straight line to a point opposite the south side of Frew Avenue. Proceed southeast in a straight line, crossing Frew Avenue to a point on its south side, and continue southeast along the southern curb of Frew Avenue to the point of origin.

This boundary includes all the park acreage except for the section west of Boundary Street and the Junction Hollow Ravine. That small area consists primarily of a large public parking lot serving the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library, as well as a University museum and the Carnegie Institute property. It was not included because of its relative isolation from the rest of the park, and because of its congested, urban character, in contrast to the park atmosphere. Carnegie Institute is already included in the Schenley Farms Historic District.





# ALLEGHENY COUNTY SURVEY ZONE FORM

NO. OF INDIVIDUAL SITES 9  
 NO. OF NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED SITES 1  
 NO. OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE SITES 2

PHOTO REFERENCES: 003-P-R105-F34  
 003-P-R107-F1-17  
 003-P-R106-F10-32

MAPS:

## DESCRIPTION:

Schenley Park is identified in the Survey as Squirrel Hill South 1 (shs1). It is bounded on the North by Frew Street, on the south by Saline Street, on the west by Boundary Street and on the east by Darlington Road as designated by the 1974 City of Pittsburgh Census Tracts and Neighborhoods Map. The Park is easily accessible from the surrounding areas.

Topographically, the area is hilly and rises some 200 feet up from the bottom of Four Mile Run along the B & O Railroad Tracks. The southern section of the park is a hill with Schenley Oval at the top, while the northern section is the edge of the bluff which includes the Squirrel Hill and Shadyside neighborhoods. Panther Hollow bisects the Park. There is a Golf Course to the north and the Penn-Lincoln Parkway runs parallel to the southern border.

Schenley Park is named for Mary Croghan Schenley. Edward Manning Bigelow, the creator of Pittsburgh Park System travelled to England in 1889, where Mrs. Schenley resided at the time, to plead his case for a Park in Pittsburgh, rather than sell her land to developers. He was successful in his effort, for she gave the city 300 acres of the Mt. Airy tract with an option to purchase 100 additional acres, which City Council exercised immediately. Over the years Bigelow added property to the Park through real estate transactions. Today Schenley Park encompasses 451 acres, making it one of the largest Parks administered by the City of Pittsburgh.

Thousands of small native trees and shrubs were originally uprooted in order to introduce new plants to the Park. There is a constant effort to maintain the Park against natural forces. Schenley Park is built on a foundation of rock, soil and shale which erodes. There is soil subsidence, water table changes affecting vegetation, washing out of pathways and filling in of declivities. Until the Park was graded in the English Landscape tradition, there was hardly a level spot, and some flat areas would disappear altogether without maintenance.

There are several structures of note in Schenley Park. Phipps Conservatory (1893) (003-P-shs1-53E; R106-F10-25, 29, 31-32), at Schenley Drive and Panther Hollow Bridge, is constructed of iron and glass. It was originally stocked with plants purchased from the Columbian exposition in Chicago, which was disbanding. Ponds and gardens dot the grounds surrounding the Conservatory. (Cont.)

PREPARED BY:

Peta Creque/ gfs

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation

DATE(S) 1/80

3. LOCATION

Squirrel Hill South - Schenley Park

1. ALLEGHENY COUNTY

2. MUNICIPALITY

PITTSBURGH

4. SURVEY CODE 003-P-shs1

Behind this is the Parks and Recreation Workshop for Learning Information Center (003-P-shs1-53E; R106-F30-34), formerly Phipps Hall of Botany. It is a Beaux Arts building erected in 1901.

There is a log Cabin, Martin's Cabin (003-P-R107-F9-10), now Camp David L. Lawrence. The only eighteenth century log cabin extant in the Park of the city, is the Neill Log Cabin (003-P-shs1-53L; R107-F11-13), on Circuit Drive.

There are several bridges in Schenley Park. The Schenley Bridge (003-P-shs1-53A; R105-F25-27) connects Oakland to the Park. It is a steel deck arch bridge, c. 1900-1919. The Anderson Memorial Bridge (1939), (003-P-shs1-28S; R107-F2-6) is a steel deck arch connecting the Boulevard of the Allies with the Park. Panther Hollow Bridge (003-P-shs1-53P; R105-F2-17) is a metal and stone deck arch bridge, which transverses Panther Hollow 100 feet below. There are also several stone deck arch bridges (003-P-shs1-53; R107-F16, 17) which transverse small streams and add to the rustic setting.

EVALUATION

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization *PHS*

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10. U.T.M. zone easting northing

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

usgs sheet:

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ( ) object ( )  
building ☒  
In N.R. district yes ( ) no ☒

13. date(s) (how determined)

*1901 inscription*

14. period

15. style, design or folk type

*Beaux Arts*

19. original use

*Botany Hall*

20. present use

*Art Center*

16. architect or engineer

*Rutan + Russell*

17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat./construction

*Brick*

*Ashlar foundation & trim*

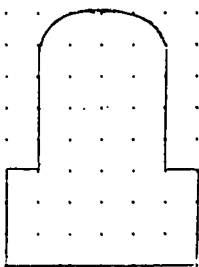
21. condition

*average*

22. integrity

*average*

23. site plan with north arrow



*Panther Hollow Road*

24. photo notation

*003-P-R106-F26-28, 30*

25. file/location

26. brief description (note unusual features, interior)

A simplified, scaled down, Beaux Arts Building used as the Schenley Park information center. The one-story, three-bay structure has a hip roof with central chimney. The corners of the roofline have antifixes of obelisk design. Large cement belt course with gargoyles of learned men. Quoins and cornice molding further the decorative effect. The entry is flanked by two stone-trimmed basement style leaded and stained glass windows. Doorway has massive stone archway with scroll-work brackets supporting a carved parapet inscribed with "Phipps Hall of Botany" "A.D. MCMII".

Building sits behind Phipps Conservatory at West end of Panther Hollow Bridge.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

*The Brickbuilder, Vol. 11, No. 12, Plate 96.*

29. prepared by:

*Lu Tonnelly*

30. date

*12/3/79*

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

1. County Allegheny

2. municipality Pittsburgh

3. street address or specific location

4. survey code

003-P-shs1-53E

5. present name  
Parks & Recreation  
Phipps Hall of Botany  
center  
workshops for learning information

6. other name (historic name if any)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

tuF

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10.

U.T.M. zone easting

northing

usgs  
sheet:

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ( ) object ( )  
building ☒  
in N.R. district yes ( ) no ☒

13. date(s) (how determined)

14. period 1900-1919

15. style, design or folk type

cottage Style

19. original use

20. present use  
Nature Center

16. architect or engineer

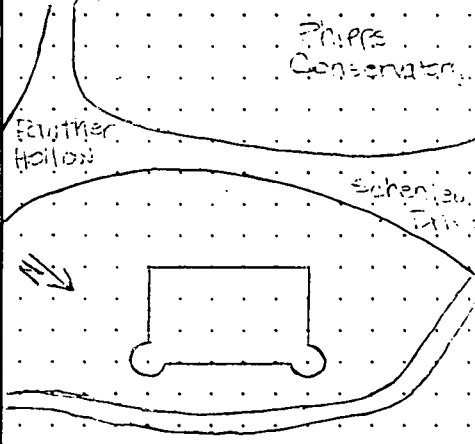
17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat./construction  
Brick  
Wood Trim

21. condition  
Average

22. integrity  
Fair

23. site plan with north arrow



24. photo notation

003-P-R105-F18 & 19  
F21 & 22

25. file/location



26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

A one-story, quaint, rusticated building sited above a winding belgian brick roadway leading into Panther Hollow; distinguished from the rear by twin conical roofed turrets with exposed rafters. Roof: Hip with project, exposed rafters. Windows: large single sash picture windows flanked by casement windows have shelves below at sill level. Exposed basement has glass brick windows. The turrets have multi-paned casement windows with diamond, mullioned transoms. The facade facing Schenley Drive has been badly "modernized" with glass panel doors, a box cornice and a mural depicting birds and flowers.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

29. prepared by:

Lu Donnelly

30. date  
3/21/90

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

1. County Allegheny  
5. present name  
Park Nature Center

2. municipality Pittsburgh  
6. other name (historic name if any)

3. street address or specific location  
Schenley Park

4. survey code  
003-P-shs1-F152

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

HLE

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10.

U.T.M. zone

easting

northing

usgs sheet:

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

15. style, design or folk type

19. original use

residence

20. present use

Camp

21. condition

excellent

22. integrity

excellent

12. classification

site ( ) structure ( ) object ( )

building ☒

In N.R. district yes ( ) no ☒

13. date(s) (how determined)

1761 ?

14. period

c. 1760-1779 ?

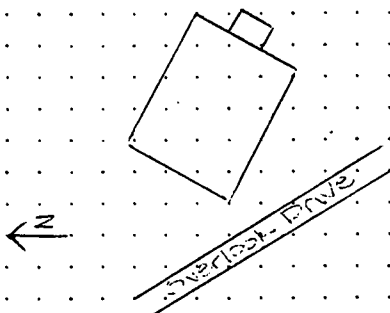
16. architect or engineer

17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat./construction

Log

23. site plan with north arrow



24. photo notation

003-P-R107-F9-10

25. file/location

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

Wood, Logs, Stone chimney. Rectangular log cabin, packed with concrete corners, has extended log joints. Door is simple, single panel with bracketed hood above. Windows are square, covered with wood sheets. Two small attic story windows on facade. Small modern shed roof addition at the rear.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

Originally owned by Abrose Newton. Last occupant was Martin who owned a dairy farm and died some time in the 1880's. In 1943 it was a Girl Scout Headquarters (now nucleus of Camp David Lawrence. Old photographs show porch, which is now missing. Cabin probably has been extensively rebuilt, because it is the oldest extant log house but does not receive any recognition as such.

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

1. Historical Data of Pittsburgh Public Parks. Collected and compiled by Howard Stuart - 1943. Sponsored by the Greater Pittsburgh Park Association.

29. prepared by:

Lu Donnelly

30. date

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

12/4/79

1. County Allegheny  
5. present name Camp David L. Lawrence

2. municipality Pittsburgh  
6. other name (historic name if any) Martin's Cabin - Newton Log Cabin

3. street address or specific location Overlook Drive - Schenley Park  
4. survey code 003-P-shs1-54A



28 continued

2. Western Pennsylvania Architectural Survey File A1-167-fine Arts Rooms - Carnegie Library.
3. Pittsburgh Bulletin, June 26, 1915. "Pittsburgh's Wilderness Homes The Interrupted Wedding Dance" by J. M. Miller



EVALUATION

EVALUATOR(S)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026 PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120		7. Local survey organization <b>TLF</b>		1. County <b>Allegheny</b>  2. Municipality <b>Pittsburgh</b>  3. Street address or specific location <b>Schenley Park Trails between          Bartlett Road and Serpentine Drive.</b>  4. Survey code <b>003-P-shs1-53</b>
8. Property owners name and address		9. tax parcel number / other number		
12. classification site ( ) structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object ( ) building ( ) in N.R. district yes ( ) no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		10. U.T.M. zone easting northing  usgs sheet:		
13. date(s) (how determined) 14. period <b>1900-1919</b>		11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)  15. style, design or folk type <b>Deck Arch Bridge</b>		
16. architect or engineer  <b>George Burke</b>		17. contractor or builder		18. primary building mat./construction  <b>Tufa Stone</b>
19. original use <b>Bridge</b>		20. present use <b>Bridge</b>		21. condition <b>good</b>
22. integrity <b>good</b>		23. site plan with north arrow  		24. photo notation  <b>003-R107-F16-17</b>
25. file/location		26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)  <b>Several stone deck arch bridges located on the bridge path in Schenley Park. These rustic bridges fulfill the romantic ideals of the day - the need for vistas and pleasant sights to offset the ugly reality of urban growth and congestion. Designed by George Burke (2nd DPW chief) of tufa stone, a porous volcanic substance, the bridges do fulfill this requirement admirably well. They transverse small streams which course through this hollow.</b>		27. history, significance and/or background  <b>George Burke was the second head of the Department of Public Works. He was a protege of Edward W. Bigelow, "The Father of Pittsburgh's Parks", beginning his career as a foreman in Highland Park.</b>
28. sources of information <b>Marilyn Jo Evert, "Schenley Park," Carnegie Magazine.          Volume LIII (June, 1979) pp. 20-35</b>		29. prepared by:  <b>Steve Kibert</b>		30. date <b>1-29-90</b>
(continue on back if necessary)		(continue on back if necessary)		revision(s)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

PHLF

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10.

U.T.M. zone easting

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

northing

usgs  
sheet:

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ☒ object ( )  
building ( )  
in N.R. district yes ( ) no ☒

13. date(s) (how determined)

14. period 1900-1913

15. style, design or folk type

Deck Arch Bridge

19. original use

Bridge

20. present use

Bridge

16. architect or engineer

17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat./construction

Steel girders  
concrete footers

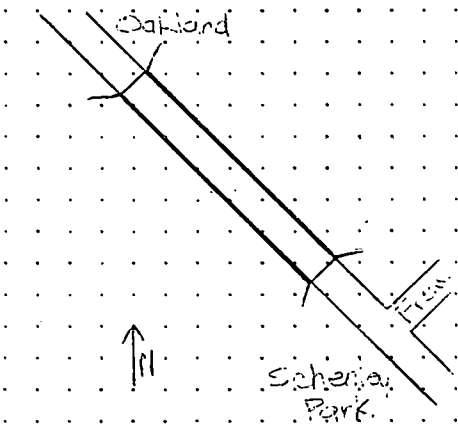
21. condition

Average

22. integrity

Average

23. site plan with north arrow



24. photo notation

003-P-R105-F25-28  
R106-F1

25. file/location

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

This small steel deck arch bridge crosses over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks roughly parallel to the Anderson Bridge. It serves as a connection from Oakland to Schenley Park.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

29. prepared by:

Steve Kibert

30. date  
12/4/79

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

5. present name  
Schenley Bridge

1. County  
Allegheny

2. municipality  
Pittsburgh

6. other name (historic name if any)

3. street address or specific location  
Schenley Drive -- Bigelow Boulevard

4. survey code

003-P-shs1-53A



PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

PHLF

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10.

U.T.M. zone easting

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

northing

usgs  
sheet:

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ☒ object ( )  
building ( )  
in N.R. district yes ( ) no ☒

13. date(s) (how determined)

1939-40 (plaque)

14. period

1920-1929

15. style, design or folk type

Deck Arch Bridge

19. original use

Bridge

20. present use

Bridge

16. architect or engineer  
Frank M. Roessing  
Director - The Wicket  
Continuous Bridge Corp.

17. contractor or builder

Contractor - Fort Pitt  
Bridge Works Pgh. PA

18. primary building mat./construction

Concrete piers  
Steel Girders

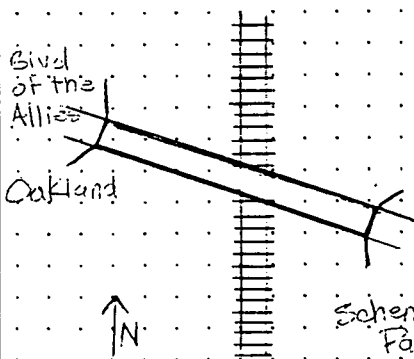
21. condition

average

22. integrity

average

23. site plan with north arrow Patentee



24. photo notation

003-P-R107-F2-6

25. file/location

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

An unprepossessing deck arch with very little distinguishing ornamentation. It is the terminus of and connects the Boulevard of the Allies with Schenley Park, crossing a deep ravine and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks at the West boundary of the park. The style of its anchoring piers is Art Moderne.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

Boulevard of the Allies was called Wilmot Street when this bridge was built. An older bridge once stood slightly south of the Anderson Bridge. The piers are still visible. (R107-F4).

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

Plaque on pier at east end of bridge

29. prepared by:

Steve Kibert

30. date

revision(s)

1-29-90

(continue on back if necessary)

1. County Allegheny

2. municipality Pittsburgh

3. street address or specific location  
Boulevard of the Allies --  
Schenley Park

4. survey code 003-P-shs1-285

5. present name

Anderson Memorial Bridge

6. other name (historic name if any)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

PHLF

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10.

U.T.M. zone easting

northing

usgs  
sheet:

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ( ) object ( )  
building ( )  
in N.R. district yes ( ) no ( )

13. date(s) (how determined)

1787-1795(NR form)

14. period

15. style, design or folk type

log house

19. original use

residential

20. present use

museum

21. condition

above average

22. integrity

average

16. architect or engineer

17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat./construction

logs

23. site plan with north arrow

24. photo notation

003-P-R107-F11-13

25. file/location

PHLF

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)



A rectangular log house of one room with a loft. The logs are saddle notched and the gable ends are covered with vertical clapboards. The roof is of modest pitch with overlapping vertical boards. End chimney, of fieldstone, is tapered. Windows are small, with shutters. Single door is of vertical boards. Split rail fence surrounds the building, all encompassed by a modern cyclone fence. The structure was restored by PHLF in 1979. The restoration involved the careful disassemblage of the fallen building, numbering of original pieces, fashioning of new pieces, and reconstruction of the house.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

The Neill Log House is the oldest extant domestic building in Pittsburgh, and one of only three eighteenth century structures in the City.

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

National Register form, on file at PHLF

James D. Van Trump & Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., Landmark Architecture  
of Allegheny County. Pittsburgh:PHLF

29. prepared by:

Lu Donnelly

30. date

12/4/79

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

5. present name

Neill Log House

1. County Allegheny

2. municipality

Pittsburgh

3. street address or specific location

Circuit Drive  
Schenley Park

4. survey code

003-P-shs1-53L (see  
275-150)

28 continued

1967, p. 106, Charles M. Stotz, Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania.  
New York: N. Helburn Inc. for the Buhl Foundation, 1936.



EVALUATION

Appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register.

EVALUATOR(S)

Eliza Smith, Ellis Schmidlapp

9/80

<b>PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM</b> OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026 PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120		7. Local survey organization Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation		1. County <b>Allegheny</b>	2. Municipality <b>Pittsburgh</b>	3. Street address or specific location <b>Roberto Clemente Drive (NE between S. Bouquet St. and Schenley Park Dr)</b>	4. Survey code <b>003-P-10-28D</b>		
8. property owners name and address		9. tax parcel number other number						10. U.T.M. zone easting northing usgs sheet:	
12. classification site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object <input type="checkbox"/> building <input type="checkbox"/> in N.R. district yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		13. date(s) (how determined) 1909						14. period C. 1900-1911	
16. architect or engineer		17. contractor or builder		18. primary building mat. construction Brick		19. original use Outfield Wall			
20. present use Memorial		21. condition Average		22. integrity Poor					
23. site plan with north arrow									
24. photo notation 003-P-A330-F2									
25. file/location									
26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)  This is the remaining portion of the wall of old Forbes Field - the former home of the Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Team before they moved to Three Rivers Stadium on the North Side in 1970 (July 16th - Pirates lost to Cincinnati 3-2)									
27. history, significance and/or background  "Forbes Field was named after the head of the British forces in 1753, General John Forbes and was dedicated on June 30th, 1909 with 30,000 people watching the Pirates lose the opening game there to Chicago 3 to 2."									
28. sources of information Loxant, Pittsburgh - The Story of an American City. Authors Edition, Lenox, Mass. 1975; p. 44.									
29. prepared by Peta Creque / gfs									
30. date 9-19-90									

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Box 1026  
PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Harrisburg, PA 17120

7. Local survey organization

PHLF

8. property owners name and address

9. tax parcel number / other number

10. U.T.M. zone easting northing  
usgs sheet:

11. status (other surveys, lists etc.)

12. classification  
site ( ) structure ☒ object ( )  
building ( )  
in N.R. district yes ( ) no ( )

13. date(s) (how determined)

14. period  
c. 1900-1919

15. style, design or folk type

Deck Arch Bridge

19. original use

Bridge

20. present use

Bridge

16. architect or engineer

17. contractor or builder

18. primary building mat. construction  
Steel and Stone

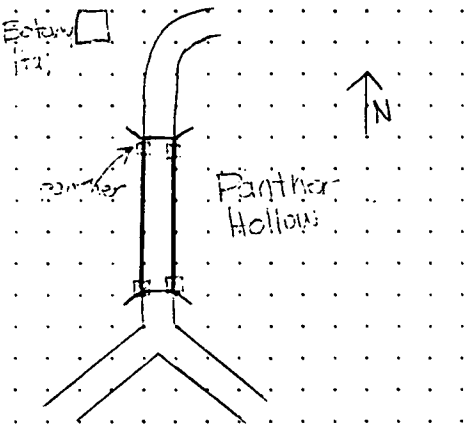
21. condition

good

22. integrity

good

23. site plan with north arrow



24. photo notation

003-P-R105-F2-17

25. file/location

26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings)

This highly ornamented deck arch bridge is a decorative centerpiece in Schenley Park, traversing Panther Hollow 100 feet below. It has a Neo-classical balustrade and four highly crafted "Panthers" sculpted in 1907 by Guiseppe Moretti, a noted Italian artist. This bridge integrates very well with its park setting. The steel arch is anchored in and echoed by rustic stone arches through which pass pedestrian and bridle paths. Together with the fishing and boating lake in the Hollow and the Phipps Conservatory above, it makes an exciting contribution to the parkscape.

(continue on back if necessary)

27. history, significance and/or background

(continue on back if necessary)

28. sources of information

29. prepared by:

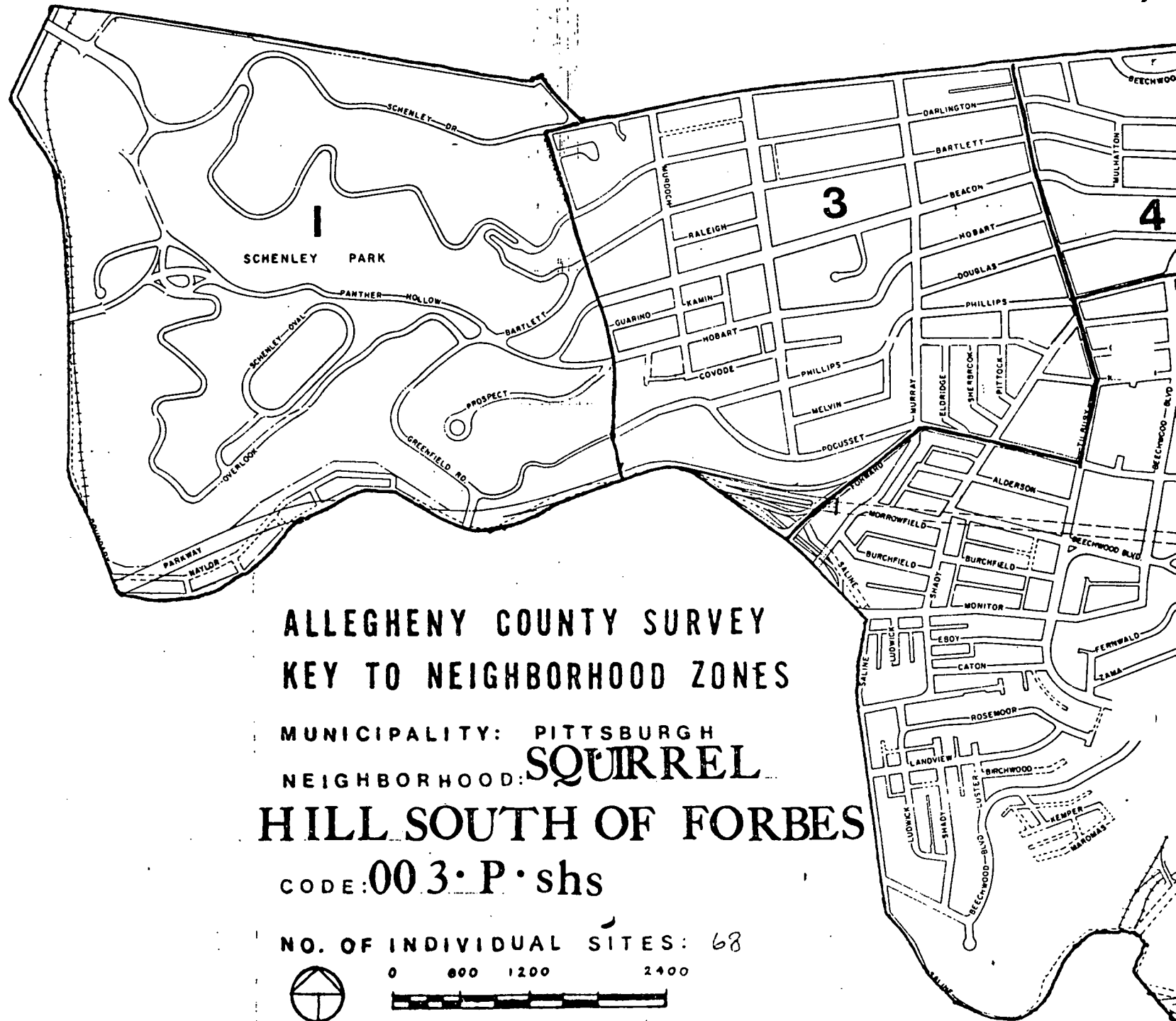
Steve Kibert

30. date

revision(s)

(continue on back if necessary)

1. County Allegheny  
5. present name Panther Hollow Bridge  
2. municipality Pittsburgh  
6. other name (historic name if any)  
3. street address or specific location Panther Hollow Road Schenley Park  
4. survey code 003-P-shs1-53P (5cc)  
275-150)



009352

# Historic Resource Survey Form

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Key # _____
ER# _____

## Name, Location and Ownership *(Items 1-6; see Instructions, page 4)*

HISTORIC NAME Porter Hall

CURRENT/COMMON NAME Baker/Porter Hall

STREET ADDRESS 4815 Frew Street

ZIP 15213

LOCATION Pittsburgh, PA

MUNICIPALITY City of Pittsburgh

COUNTY Allegheny

TAX PARCEL #/YEAR 0053-B-00100 /1903

USGS QUAD Pittsburgh East

OWNERSHIP ☒ Private

☐ Public/Local ☐ Public/County ☐ Public/State ☐ Public/Federal

OWNER NAME/ADDRESS Carnegie Mellon University

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY ☐ Building ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ District

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESOURCES \_\_\_\_\_

## Function *(Items 7-8; see Instructions, pages 4-6)*

Historic Function

Subcategory

Particular Type

Education

College

Schoolhouse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Function

Subcategory

Particular Type

Education

College

Schoolhouse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Architectural/Property Information *(Items 9-14; see Instructions, pages 6-7)*

### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Late 19/20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival

Beaux Arts

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### EXTERIOR MATERIALS and STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Foundation

Brick/Block

\_\_\_\_\_

Walls

Brick

\_\_\_\_\_

Roof

Copper/Metal Panel

\_\_\_\_\_

Other

Stone

\_\_\_\_\_

Structural System

Steel

\_\_\_\_\_

WIDTH 275+/- (feet) or \_\_\_\_\_ (# bays)

DEPTH 205+/- (feet) or \_\_\_\_\_ (# rooms)

STORIES/HEIGHT 7

Key # \_\_\_\_\_  
ER# \_\_\_\_\_

### Property Features *(Items 15-17; see Instructions, pages 7-8)*

Setting Institutional

#### Ancillary Features

University \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Acreage 140 (round to nearest tenth)

### Historical Information *(Items 18-21; see Instructions, page 8)*

Year Construction Began 1903 ☐ Circa Year Completed 1915 ☒ Circa

Date of Major Additions, Alterations \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa

Basis for Dating ☒ Documentary ☐ Physical

Explain Information gathered from various sources

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation(s) NA

Associated Individual(s) Andrew Carnegie

Associated Event(s) NA

Architect(s) Henry Hornbostel

Builder(s) unknown

### Submission Information *(Items 22-23; see Instructions, page 8)*

Previous Survey/Determinations Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation Historic Landmark

Threats ☒ None ☐ Neglect ☐ Public Development ☐ Private Development ☐ Other

Explain \_\_\_\_\_

This submission is related to a ☒ non-profit grant application ☐ business tax incentive  
☐ NHPA/PA History Code Project Review ☐ other

### Preparer Information *(Items 24-30; see Instructions, page 9)*

Name & Title Anne Thompson Dunmire

Date Prepared October 2011

Project Name NA

Organization/Company Quad 3 Group, Inc.

Mailing Address 3445 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15201

Phone 412-781-1344

Email adunmire@quad3.com



Key # \_\_\_\_\_  
ER# \_\_\_\_\_

**National Register Evaluation** (Item 31; see Instructions, page 9)

(To be completed by Survey Director, Agency Consultant, or for Project Reviews ONLY.)

☐ Not Eligible (due to ☐ lack of significance and/or ☐ lack of integrity)

☐ Eligible Area(s) of Significance \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria Considerations \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Contributes to Potential or Eligible District District Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bibliography** (Item 32; cite major references consulted. Attach additional page if needed. See Instructions, page 9.)

"Carnegie Mellon University." Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Web. 26 July 2011.  
<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie\\_Mellon\\_University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University)>.

Schmitz, Jon. "CMU Eyes Smarter Way to Monitor Pipelines." Post-Gazette.com. Web. 26 July 2011.  
<<http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/10210/1076070-53.stm#ixzz1TDlu5pJI>>.

USA. Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. Historic Landmark Plaques 1968-2009. Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. Web. <<http://www.phlf.org/wp-content/uploads/2007/09/Historic-Plaques-2010b.pdf>>.

**Additional Information**

The following must be submitted with form. Check the appropriate box as each piece is completed and attach to form with paperclip.

- ☒ Narrative Sheets—Description/Integrity and History/Significance (See Instructions, pages 13-14)
- ☒ Current Photos (See Instructions, page 10)
- ☒ Photo List (See Instructions, page 11)
- ☒ Site Map (sketch site map on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, approximate scale; label all resources, street names, and geographic features; show exterior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☒ Floor Plan (sketch main building plans on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, scale bar or length/width dimensions; label rooms; show interior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☒ USGS Map (submit original, photocopy, or download from TopoZone.com; See Instructions, page 12)

**Send Completed Form and Additional Information to:**

National Register Program  
Bureau for Historic Preservation/PHMC  
Keystone Bldg., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Key # \_\_\_\_\_  
ER# \_\_\_\_\_

## Photo List (Item 33)

See pages 10-11 of the Instructions for more information regarding photos and the photo list. In addition to this photo list, create a photo key for the site plan and floor plans by placing the photo number in the location the photographer was standing on the appropriate plan. Place a small arrow next to the photo number indicating the direction the camera was pointed. Label individual photos on the reverse side or provide a caption underneath digital photos.

Photographer name Brian Cox

Date July 2011

Location Negatives/Electronic Images Stored Quad 3 Group

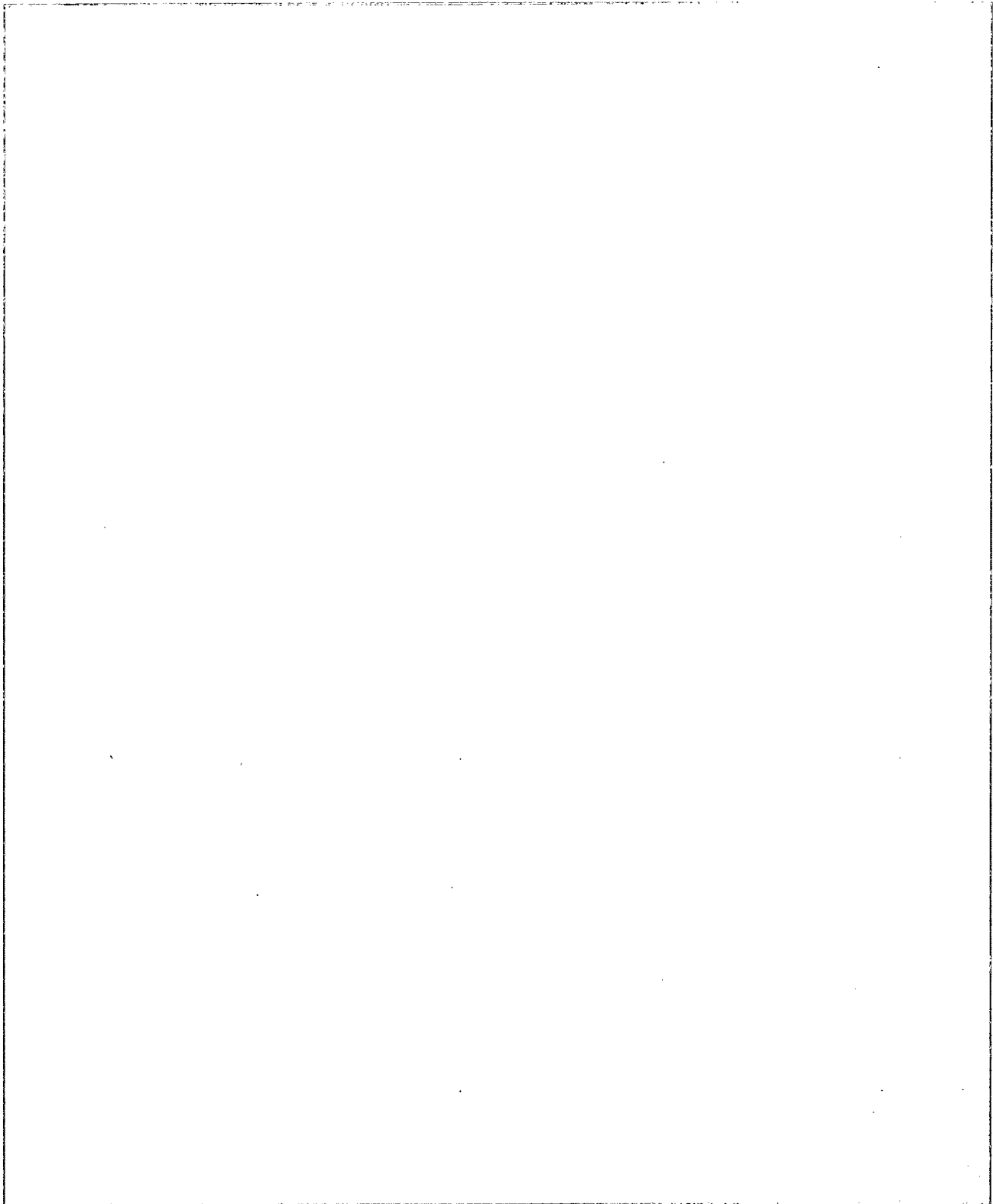
Photo #	Photo Subject/Description	Camera Facing
	<b>PORTER SIAL RENOVATIONS</b>	
1	Interior existing office space	
2	Interior existing office space	
3	Interior door detail	
4	Interior existing conference room area	
5	Interior existing lab space	
6	Interior existing lab space	
7	Exterior existing South Elevation	
8	Exterior existing East Elevation	
9	Exterior existing East Elevation	
10	Exterior existing North Elevation	
11	Exterior existing North Elevation	
12	Exterior building details	
13	Exterior existing North Elevation	
14	Exterior existing West Elevation	
15	Exterior existing East Elevation	
16	Exterior existing North Elevation	
17	Exterior existing East Elevation	
	<b>PORTER A7BB RENOVATIONS</b>	
1	Interior existing corridor	
2	Interior existing space	
3	Interior existing space	
4	Interior existing space	
5	Interior existing space	
6	Interior existing space	

Key # \_\_\_\_\_

ER# \_\_\_\_\_

## Site Plan (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.

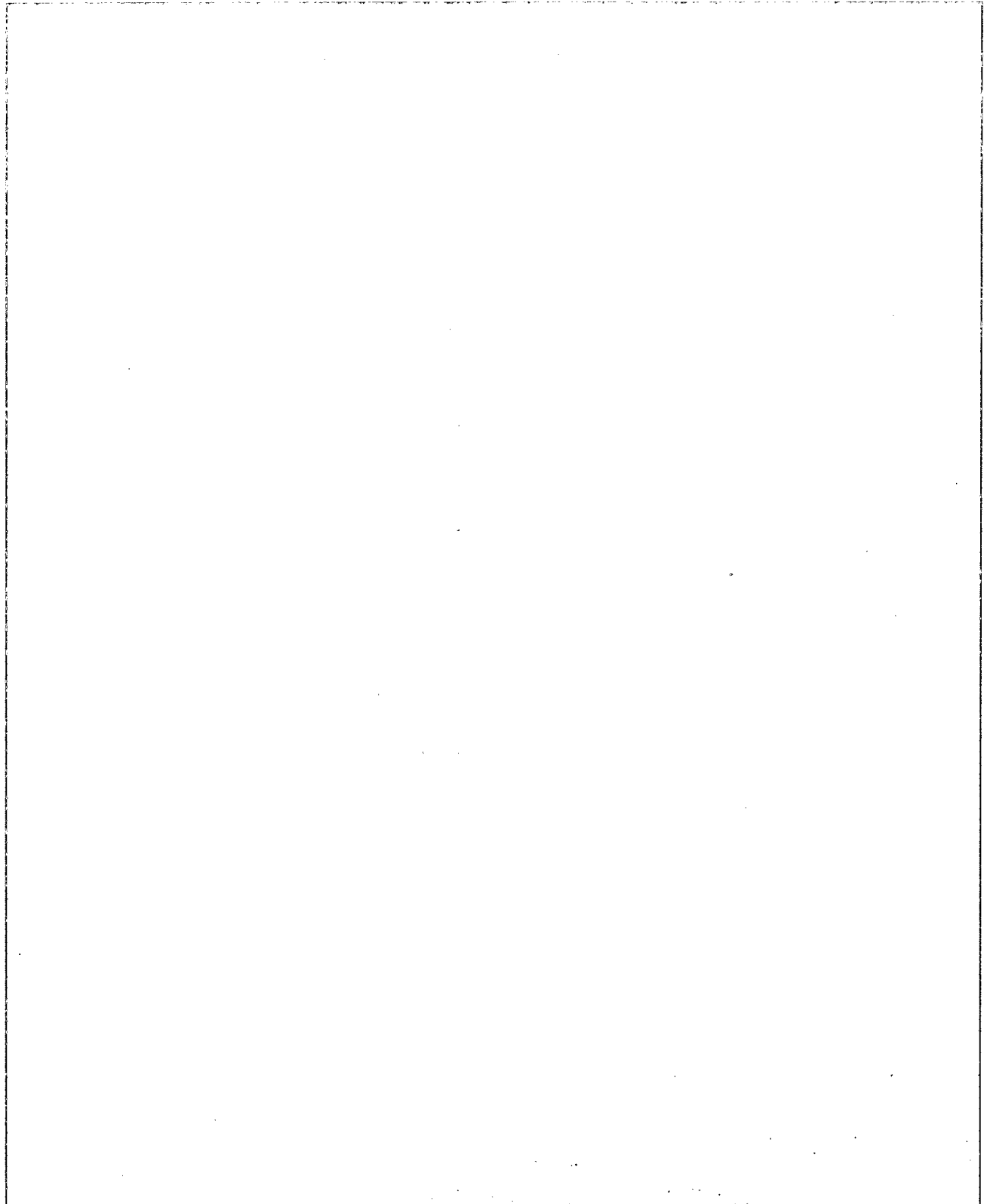


Key # \_\_\_\_\_

ER# \_\_\_\_\_

## Floor Plan (Item 35)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the floor plan. Provide a floor plan for the primary buildings, showing all additions. Label rooms and note important features. Note the date of additions. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate) or indicate width/depth dimensions. This sheet may be used to sketch a floor plan or another map/plan may be substituted.



**Physical Description and Integrity** (Item 38)

Provide a current description of the overall setting, landscape, and resources of the property. See page 13 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed. Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- Introduction [summarize the property, stating type(s) of resource(s) and function(s)]
- Setting [describe geographic location, streetscapes, natural/man-made landscape features, signage, etc.]
- Exterior materials, style, and features [describe the exterior of main buildings/resources]
- Interior materials, style, and features [describe the interior of main buildings/resources]
- Outbuildings/Landscape [describe briefly additional outbuildings/landscape features found on property, substitute Building Complex Form if preferred; See Instructions, page 18]
- Boundaries [explain how/why boundaries chosen, such as historic legal parcel, visual natural features such as tree lines, alley separating modern construction, etc.]
- Integrity [summarize changes to the property and assess how the changes impact its ability to convey significance]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section, or prepare the “Physical Description and Integrity” narrative as a separate document.)

The building is situated on the campus of Carnegie Mellon University. The building is a late 19th century Beaux Arts style building. The campus is set in an urban environment, however, is bounded on one side by a park setting. The building currently houses labs, classrooms and offices.

**PORTER SIAL RENOVATION:**

1,150 SF of existing student campout space on the A level will be renovated to accommodate a conference room with cutting edge video teleconferencing capabilities, a work area for students and a 3D Immersive Cave. Minimal demolition work is required to fulfill the design requirements. Both the conference room and the 3D Immersive have been designed with advanced audio visual in mind and the capability to interconnect with one another. The conference room will be designed with acoustical wall coverings (both absorptive and reflective) materials and wall construction. Acoustically absorptive hardwood wainscot panels and fabric panels will be applied to half of one wall and three full wall surfaces. A mechanical closet will be adjacent to the conference room that will service all three rooms and provide future growth for the floor above. An all glass furniture partition with decorative film will separate the conference room from the student work area to let natural day light enter the conference area. The student work area will be lined with built-in work surfaces and shelving above. The 3D Immersive Cave will function similar to a black box theater with advanced video interaction. All the walls shall be painted black and the ceiling tiles and grid will also have a black finish. New corridor doors that are not in good condition shall be replaced with doors that replicate the original building corridor doors. A new acoustical ceiling system will be provided to conceal the HVAC system and functions of all three rooms' acoustic requirements. The existing exterior windows that look out onto a roof/building light well shall be remaining and be repaired to support the HVAC system. Lastly, finishes and window treatments will be provided. No renovations are required to the building exterior.

**PORTER A7BB RENOVATION:**

600 SF of existing student lab space on the A Level will be renovated to accommodate a student camp out space. The existing student camp out space is currently located in rooms A11-A17 on the A Level and will be relocated to A7BB. This move is possible due to the renovation in A11-A17 that will house a conference room, student work area and a 3D Immersive Cave. Minimal demolition work is required to A7BB. HVAC will include renovations to the existing duct distribution system, and utilizing the existing air handling equipment. Electrical work will include new lighting, modifications to power, fire alarm, voice and data systems. A new corridor door and side light will create an inviting entrance into the space allowing for natural light to filter into the corridor. A new acoustical ceiling system and bulkhead will be designed to conceal the HVAC system. Finishes and window treatments will be provided. No renovations are required to the building exterior.

## History and Significance (Item 39)

Provide an overview of the history of the property and its various resources. Do not substitute deeds, chapters from local history books, or newspaper articles. See page 14 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed.

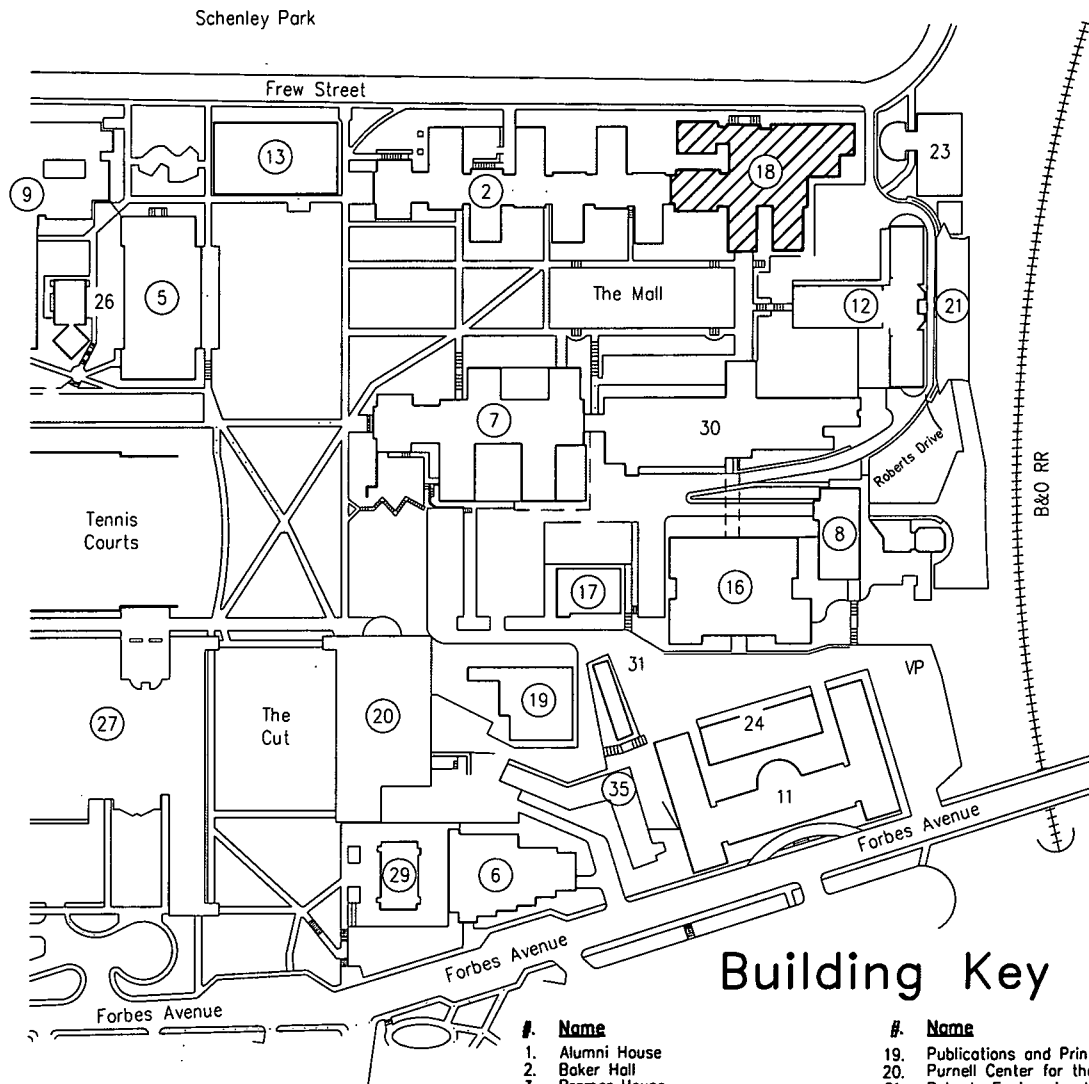
Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- History [Summarize the evolution of the property from origin to present]
- Significance [Explain why the property is important]
- Context and Comparisons [Describe briefly similar properties in the area, and explain how this property compares]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section, or prepare the “History and Significance” narrative as a separate document.)

Carnegie Mellon predecessor institution, Carnegie Technical Schools, was founded in 1900 in Pittsburgh by the Scottish American industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The campus began to take shape in the Beaux-Arts architecture style of Henry Hornbostel, winner of the 1904 competition to design the original institution and later the founder of what is now the Carnegie Mellon School of Architecture. The name was changed to the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1912. In 1965, it merged with Andrew Mellon's Mellon Institute of Industrial Research to become Carnegie Mellon University.

Porter Hall was designed and built from 1903-1915, by architect Henry Hornbostel. It was the first building built on campus. Hornbostel was a Beaux Arts architect who designed many of the buildings on the Carnegie Tech campus. There was little change to the campus between World War I and II. A 1938 master plan by Githens and Keally suggested acquisition of new land along Forbes Avenue, but the plan was not fully implemented. The period starting with the construction of the Graduate School of Industrial Administration building (1952) and ending with Wean Hall (1971) saw the institutional change from Carnegie Institute of Technology to Carnegie Mellon University. New facilities were needed to respond to the University's growing national reputation in artificial intelligence, business, robotics, and the arts. In addition, an expanding student population resulted in a need for improved facilities for student life, athletics, and libraries. The campus finally expanded to Forbes Avenue from its original land along Schenley Park.



## Building Key

#.	Name	#.	Name
1.	Alumni House	19.	Publications and Printing Building
2.	Baker Hall	20.	Purnell Center for the Arts
3.	Brammer House	21.	Roberts Engineering Hall
4.	Pittsburgh Technology Center	22.	Robotics Engineering Consortium
5.	College of Fine Arts	23.	Scaife Hall
6.	Cyert Hall	24.	Smith Hall
7.	Doherty Hall	25.	Software Engineering Institute
8.	Facilities Management Services Building	26.	Studio Theatre
9.	Graduate School of Industrial Administration	27.	University Center
10.	Gymnasium	28.	4516 Henry Street
11.	Hamburg Hall	29.	Warner Hall
12.	Hammerschlag Hall	30.	Wean Hall
13.	Hunt Library	31.	West Garages
14.	Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall	32.	Whitfield Hall
15.	Mellon Institute	33.	407 South Craig Street
16.	Newell-Simon Hall	34.	4615 Forbes Ave.
17.	Planetary Robotics Building	35.	Student Center 4902 Forbes Ave.
18.	Porter Hall		



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Site Plan-Partial Campus

Porter Hall

**Carnegie Mellon**  
5000 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

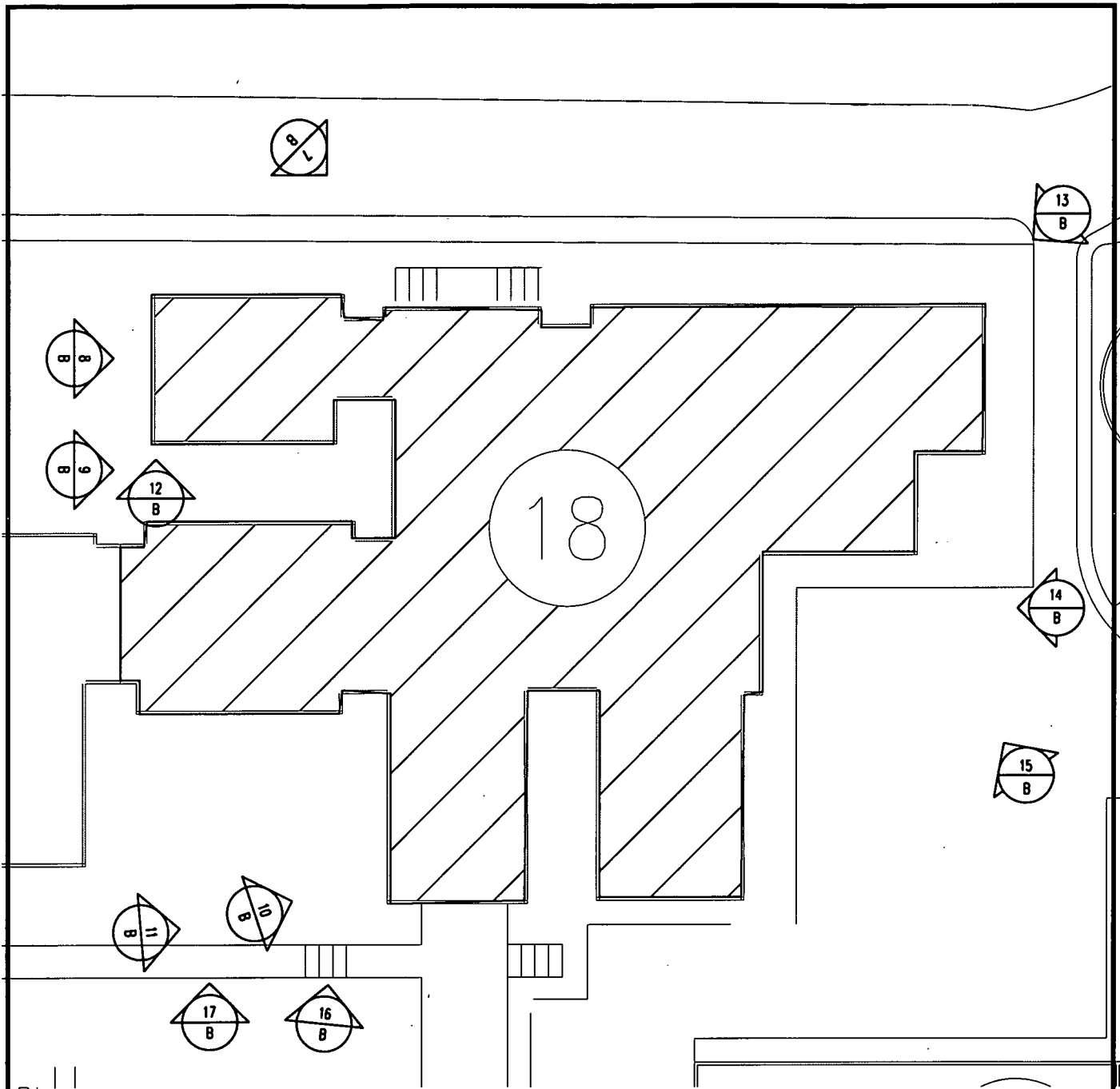
DATE: 07/19/11

JOB NUMBER: HR

DRAWING NO.

**A**

CADFILE:



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Exterior Photo Key

Porter Hall

**Carnegie Mellon**  
5000 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213

SCALE:	NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY:	QUAD 3
ARCH/ENG:	ATD
DATE:	07/19/11
JOB NUMBER:	HR
DRAWING NO.	<b>B</b>

CADFILE:



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 3:** Interior

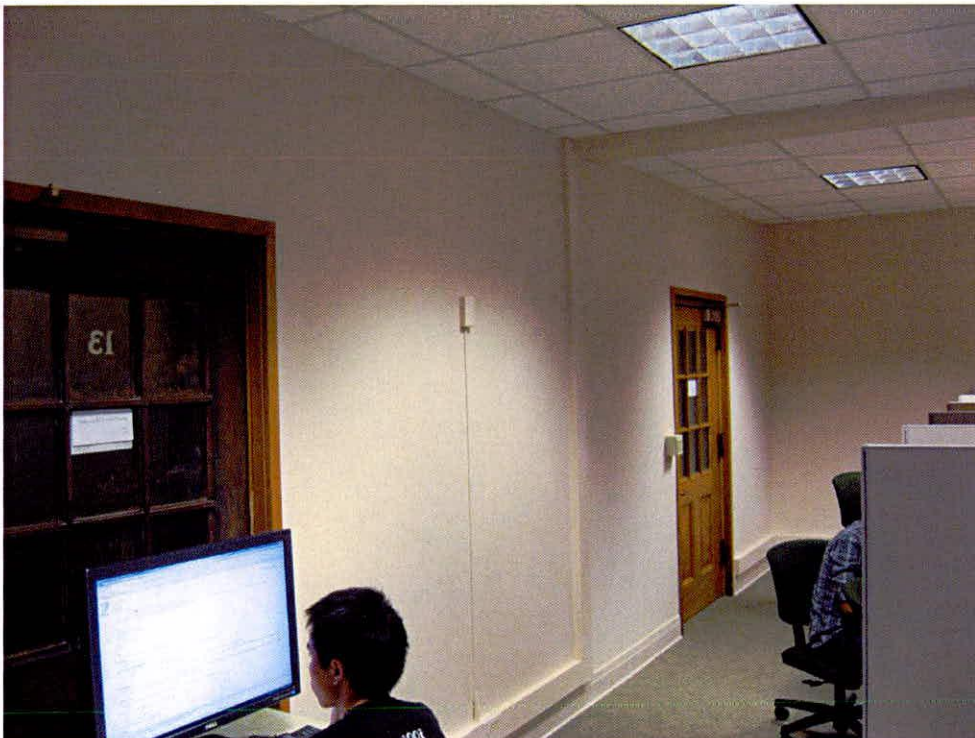


**Photo 4:** Interior

Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 5: Interior**



**Photo 6: Interior**



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 7:** Exterior



**Photo 8:** Exterior



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 9:** Exterior



**Photo 10:** Exterior



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 11:** Exterior



**Photo 12:** Exterior Details

Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 13:** Exterior



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



Photo 14: Exterior



Photo 15: Exterior



Porter Hall SIAL Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

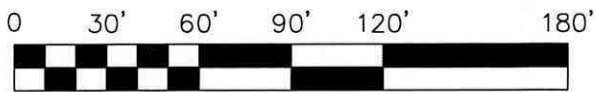
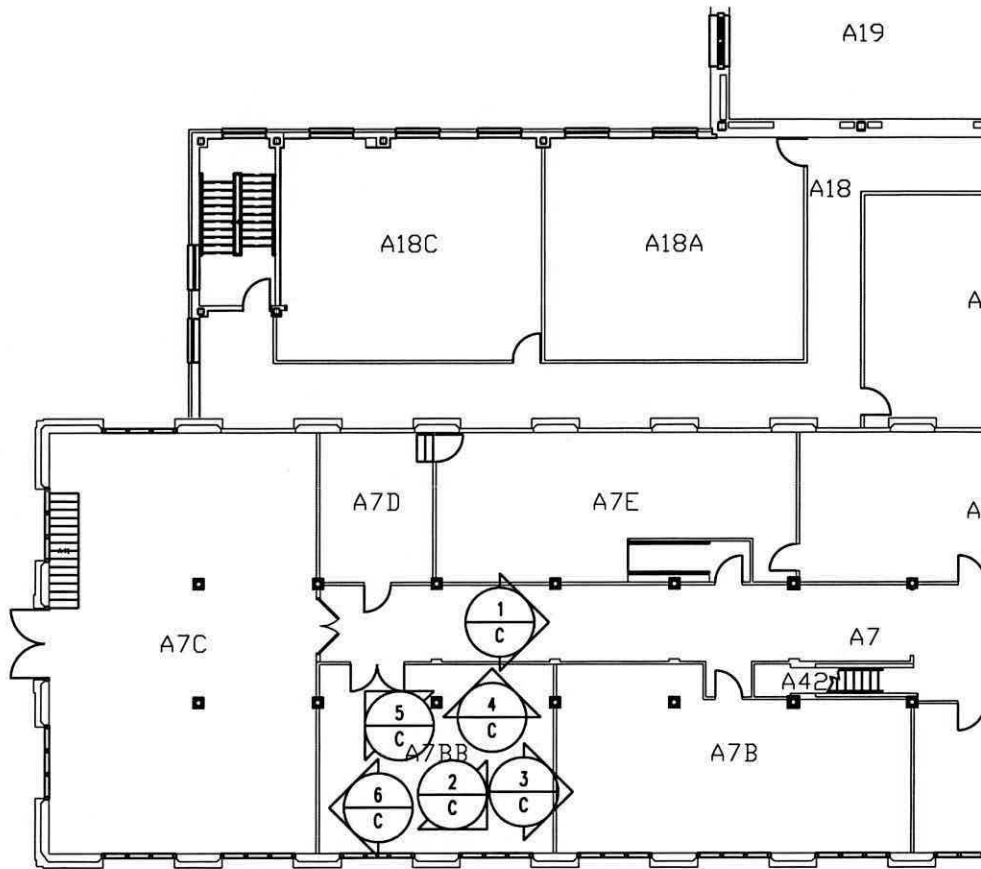


**Photo 16:** Exterior

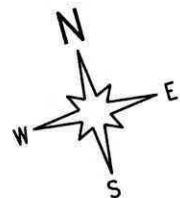


**Photo 17:** Exterior





SCALE: 1"=60'-0"



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Interior Photo Key-A Level

Porter Hall

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SCALE: AS NOTED

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ARCH/ENG: ATD

DATE: 07/19/11

JOB NUMBER: HR

DRAWING NO.

**C**

CADFILE

Porter Hall A7BB Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 1:** Interior Corridor



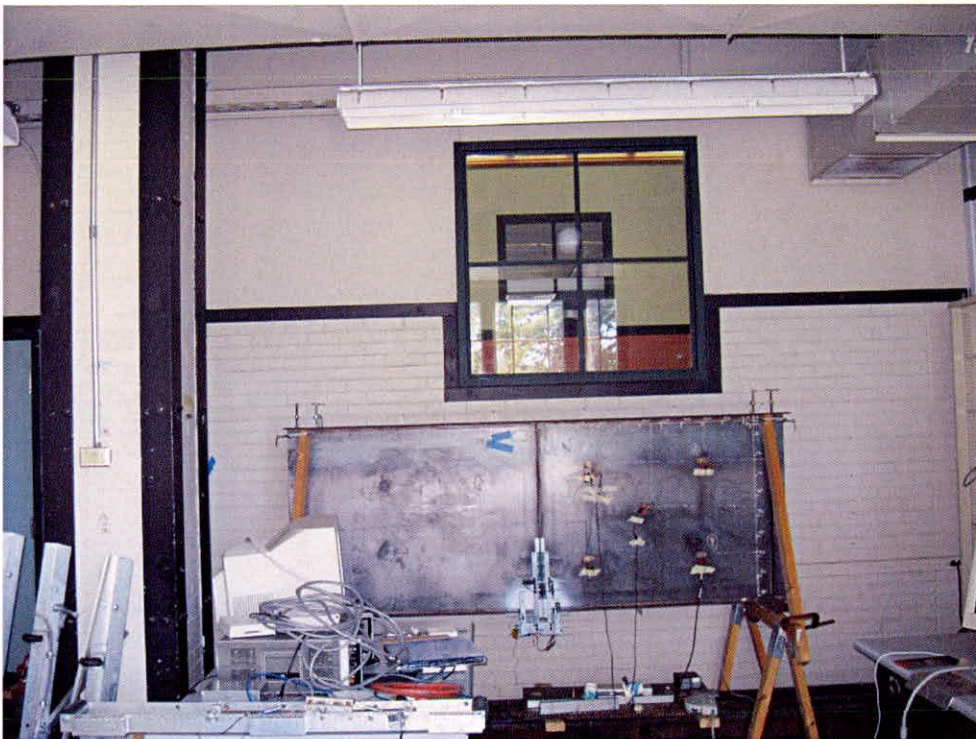
**Photo 2:** Interior



Porter Hall A7BB Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



**Photo 3:** Interior



**Photo 4:** Interior

Porter Hall A7BB Renovation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.



Photo 5: Interior

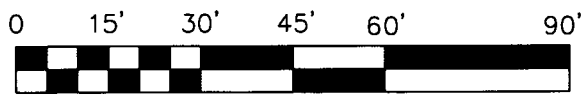
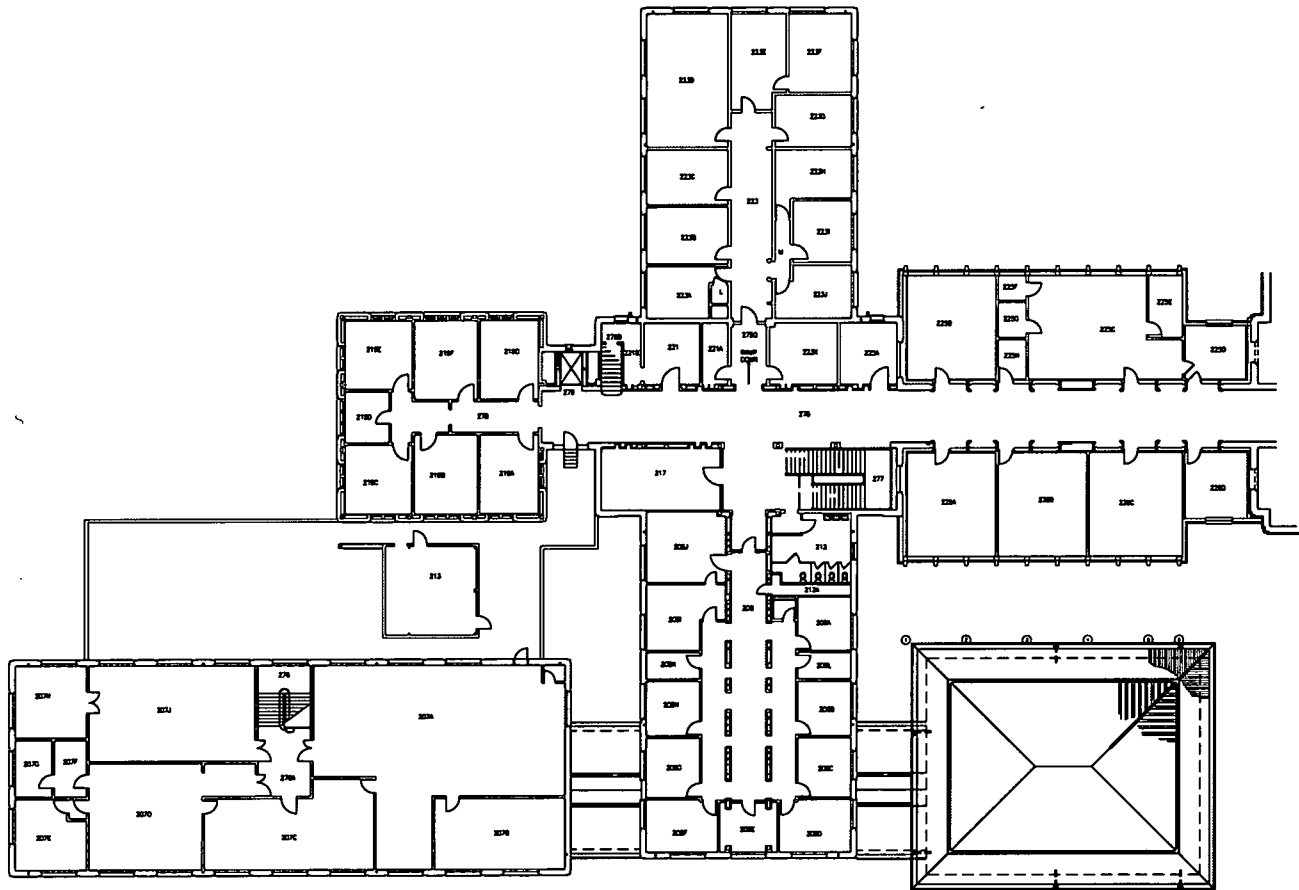


Photo 6: Interior

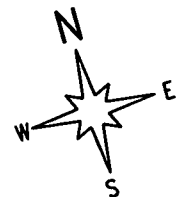




**CADFILE:**



SCALE: 1"=30'-0"



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Second Floor

Porter Hall

**Carnegie Mellon**  
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SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

DATE: 07/19/11

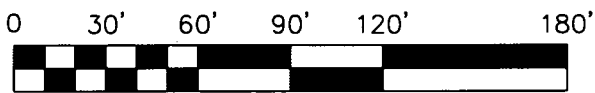
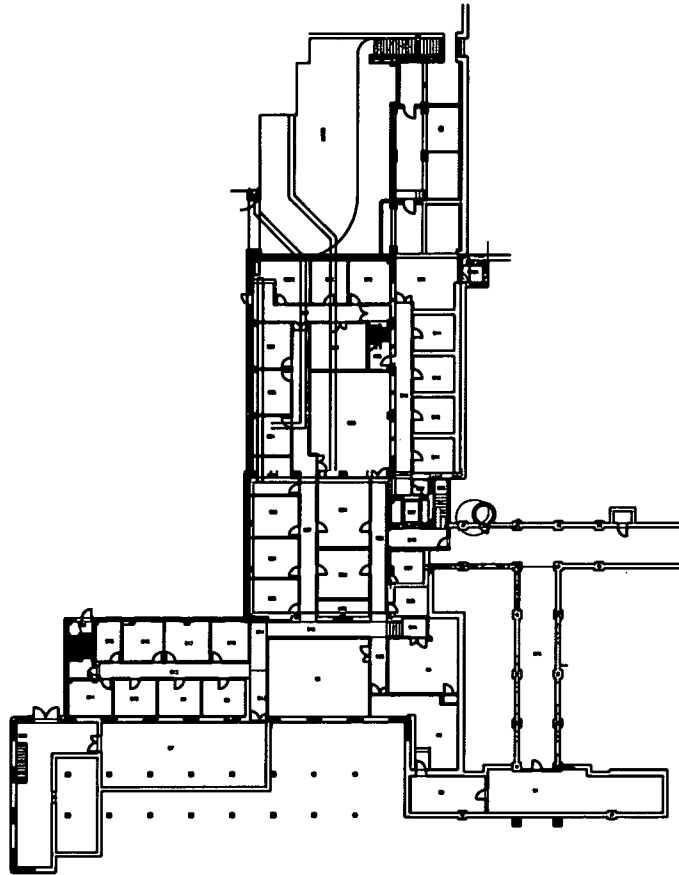
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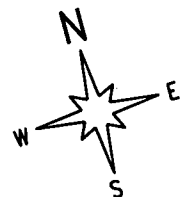
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CADFILE:

**CADFILE:**



SCALE: 1"=60'-0"



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**Sub Basement-B Level**

**Porter Hall**

**Carnegie Mellon**  
5000 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213

SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

DATE: 07/19/11

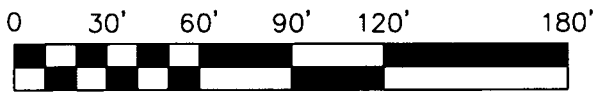
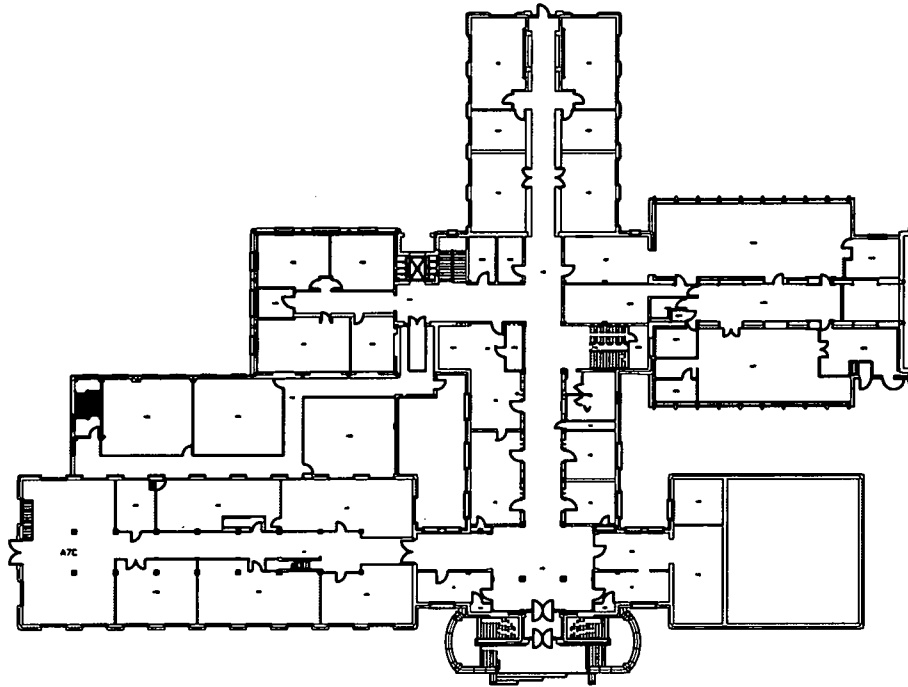
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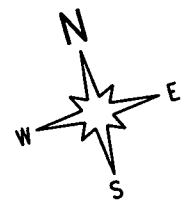
**4**

CADFILE:





SCALE: 1"=60'-0"



IN  
B.



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A Level

Porter Hall

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SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

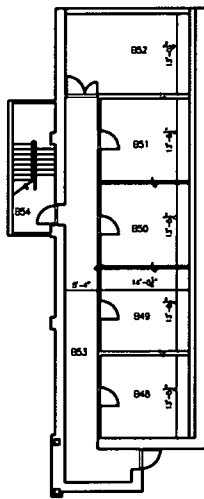
DATE: 07/19/11

JOB NUMBER: HR

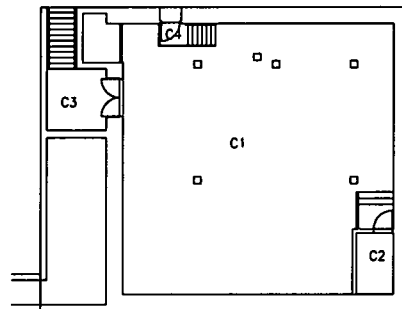
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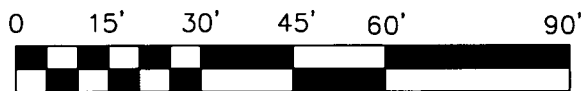
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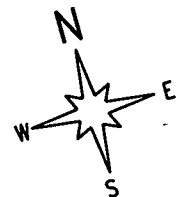
INTERMEDIATE  
B-LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



C-LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



SCALE: 1"=30'-0"



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B and C Levels

Porter Hall

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SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

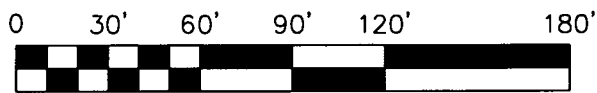
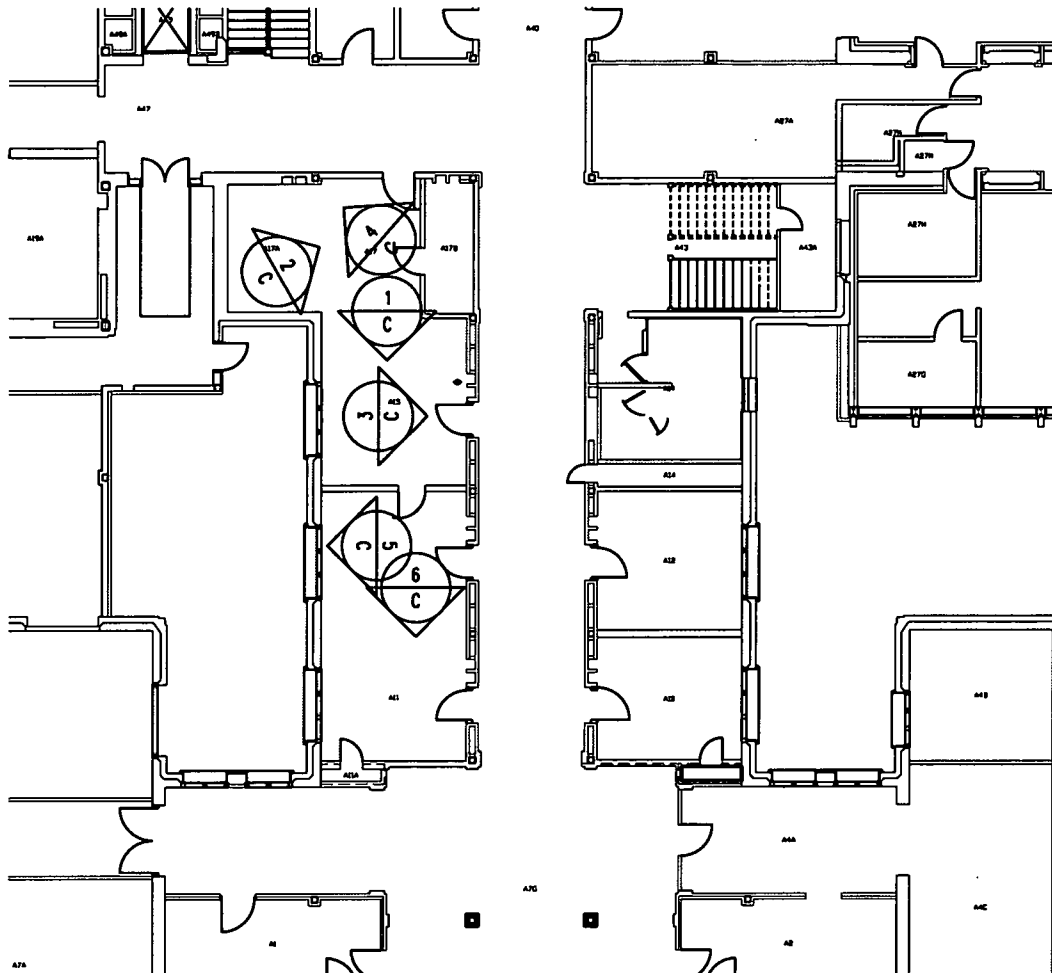
DATE: 07/19/11

JOB NUMBER: HR

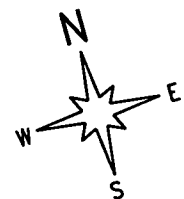
DRAWING NO.

**6**

CADFILE:



SCALE: 1"=60'-0"



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Interior Photo Key-A Level

Porter Hall

**Carnegie Mellon**  
5000 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213

SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: QUAD 3

ARCH/ENG: ATD

DATE: 07/19/11

JOB NUMBER: HR

DRAWING NO.

**C**

CANFIL F.

DATE FRI, JUN 25, 1993, 3:37 PM Page: 172  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY REPORT  
 REFERENCE No.: 85003506 Control No.: 860421/EAH

PROPERTY NAME: Schenley Park

OTHER NAME/ Schenley Park Historic District; See Also: Phipps Conservatory  
 SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ Schenley Dr. and Panther Hollow Rd.  
 BOUNDARY :

CITY: Pittsburgh

COUNTY: Allegheny STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

Restricted Location Information: Owner: LOCAL Resource Type: DISTRICT

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	7	1
Sites	0	0
Structures	19	2
Objects	9	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:  
 NOT APPLICABLE

Federal NOT APPLICABLE  
 Agency:

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Date: 11/13/85

Other NOT APPLICABLE  
 Certification:

Historic LANDSCAPE  
 Functions:

Historic PARK  
 Subfunctions:

Current LANDSCAPE  
 Functions:

Current PARK  
 Subfunctions:

Level of LOCAL Applicable Criteria: EVENT  
 Significance: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE  
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
 ART

Periods of: 1875-1899 1900-1924 Circa: Specific Sig. Years:  
 Significance: 1925-1949 1889

Architect/Builder/Engineer/ Cultural Affiliation:  
 Designer: NOT APPLICABLE

Bigelow, E.M.

Other Documentation:

NATIONAL REGISTER

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural MIXED (MORE THAN 2 STYLES FROM DIFFERENT PERIODS)  
 Styles:

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: NONE LISTED  
 Wall Materials: NONE LISTED  
 Roof Materials: NONE LISTED  
 Other Materials: STONE STEEL

Acreage: 456.0

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	17/	/5 89 030/	/44 77 090	17/	/5 89 130/	/44 77 030
	17/	/5 89 180/	/44 77 090	17/	/5 90 370/	/44 76 790
	17/	/5 90 460/	/44 75 710	17/	/5 89 090/	/44 75 630
	17/	/5 89 070/	/44 76 290	17/	/5 88 880/	/44 76 260

SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW.

HAER No. PA-489

(Panther Hollow Bridge)

Pennsylvania Historic Bridges Recording Project - II

Spanning Panther Hollow at Panther Hollow Rd.

Pittsburgh

Allegheny County

Pennsylvania

HAER PA, 2- PITBU, 77.

LAT/LON

40. 43886, - 79. 94687

Key # 009350

Invld 209908

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

National Park Service

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, DC 20240

# HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

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Allegheny County  
Pennsylvania

HAER No. PA-489

Jet Lowe, photographer, summer 1999.

PA-489-1      GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SE DURING REPAINTING, RESTORATION,  
AND REBUILDING OF ROADWAY AND BRIDGE TRUSS SYSTEM.  
SCAFFOLDING DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE  
FROM PAINT CHIPS, PAINT VAPORS, AND DIRT.

PA-489-2      NORTHERN APPROACH, STONE ARCH PERMITS ACCESS TO PARK IN  
PANTHER HOLLOW BELOW.

## HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

### SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW

(Panther Hollow Bridge)

HAER No. PA-489

Location: Spanning Panther Hollow at Panther Hollow Rd., Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

USGS Quadrangle: Pittsburgh West, Pennsylvania (7.5-minute series, 1993).

UTM Coordinates: 17/589320/4476790

Dates of Construction: 1895-96.

Designer: City of Pittsburgh, Department of Public Works.

Builder: Schultz Bridge & Iron Works (McKee's Rocks).

Present Owner: City of Pittsburgh.

Present Use: Vehicular bridge.

Significance: Schenley Park Bridge over Panther Hollow includes design elements from the City Beautiful movement while utilizing Pittsburgh's "native" industry: steel. An elegant three-hinged steel arch, the bridge is a contributing structure to Phipps Conservatory and the Schenley Park Historic District, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historian: Haven Hawley, August 1998.

Project Description: The Pennsylvania Historic Bridges Recording Project II was co-sponsored during the summer of 1998 by HABS/HAER under the general direction of E. Blaine Cliver, Chief; the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Quality, Wayne W. Kober, Director; and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Brent D. Glass, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer. The fieldwork, measured drawings, historical reports and photographs were prepared under the direction of Eric DeLony, Chief of HAER.

Pittsburgh made a delayed entrance to the parks movement that swept urban American centers in the mid-nineteenth century, best represented by Frederick Law Olmsted's Central Park in New York City. The neighboring city of Allegheny, Pittsburgh's commercial and political competitor on the North Side, examined the public parks of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore before developing its own in the late 1860s.<sup>1</sup> Pittsburgh, however, remained aloof of city-sponsored beautification efforts until the broader City Beautiful movement began taking shape in the 1890s. Inspired by the technological achievement of beauty at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, a growing number of city leaders such as those in Pittsburgh began to envision ways of reconciling industrial progress with a return to nature — albeit one artificially constructed.

Schenley Park Bridge over Panther Hollow made accessible to citizens the first public park in Pittsburgh, built as the City Beautiful movement began taking shape. A graceful three-hinged arch exemplifying the beauty and strength possible with steel construction, the bridge over Panther Hollow symbolized the dominance of a new social elite controlling the city's rising steel industry. In its design and funding, the bridge served as a link between nature and technology, bringing together the parks movement with Pittsburgh's heavy industrial base.

### **Phipps Conservatory and Schenley Park**

The downtown parks of nearby Allegheny included a lush conservatory donated by steel magnate Henry Phipps, Jr., and the sculpted landscaping and walkways were "the resort of thousands of Pittsburghers until the park mania, after years of agitation, took hold of the city officials of Pittsburg and induced them to act."<sup>2</sup> Urban beautification and recreation areas became another means of municipal competition, with Pittsburgh creating Schenley Park and Allegheny adding Riverview Park to its existing system in the final decade of the nineteenth century.

Phipps donated a conservatory to Pittsburgh as well in the early 1890s, which was built in Schenley Park on the north side of Panther Hollow. Gardeners tended plants for display in the conservatory itself or for outdoor landscaping in Schenley, Herron Hill, and Bedford parks.<sup>3</sup> In 1896, Phipps added a gift of \$30,000 to construct propagating houses for storing materials and young plants in steam-heated structures.<sup>4</sup> The conservatory, an iron-and-glass structure with a main building and side wings planned for open-air cultivation of tropical and desert plants,

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<sup>1</sup> City of Allegheny, *Second Annual Report of the Park Commission of the City of Allegheny, 1869* (Pittsburgh: W. G. Johnston & Co., Printers, 1870), 9.

<sup>2</sup> J. M. Kelly, *Handbook of Greater Pittsburgh* (Pittsburgh: J. M. Kelly, 1895), 49.

<sup>3</sup> City of Pittsburgh, *Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, 1896* (Oil City, Pa.: Derrick Publishing Co., 1897), 330.

<sup>4</sup> "Lots Of Money Is Being Spent," *Pittsburg Post*, 6 Sep. 1896; "Will Plant 160,000 Trees," *Pittsburg Post*, 25 Jan. 1897.



## SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW

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adjoined the palm house and new propagating houses to create a giant greenhouse ranging through all three buildings. Together, the structures encompassed almost 1.75 acres.<sup>5</sup> Outside the conservatory, an electric fountain incorporated a bronze statue of Neptune atop a granite block in the bubbling fountain waters, combining nature, myth, and electrical power.<sup>6</sup>

The Phipps Conservatory attracted visitors throughout the year. "An unbroken display of flowers is maintained throughout the year, and the elegant palms and rare tropical fine foliaged plants elicit great admiration," reported Schenley Park Superintendent William Falconer in his year-end statement for 1896. The Easter plant display drew 15,000 visitors to the Phipps Conservatory that year, with 11,000 coming the next week while the show remained open. A chrysanthemum show surpassed all other exhibitions during the year, drawing 72,000 people for the month-long event.<sup>7</sup>

In the well-known story about the park's origins in 1889, E. M. Bigelow, director of Pittsburgh's Department of Public Works, sped to England to meet a former Pittsburgh resident and secure a land donation before a rival applicant purchased the acreage. Heiress to a Pittsburgh fortune, a young Mary Elizabeth Croghan married the older, widowed, and English Capt. Edward E. H. Schenley and eloped to England. They returned for visits to Pittsburgh, but Mrs. Schenley lived for the rest of her life in her adopted home of England. Bigelow pursued a donation that Mrs. Schenley had offered two decades earlier but withdrawn after a controversy erupted in Pittsburgh over whether the city should fund the purchase of park land. With Pittsburgh's entry into the parks movement, opposition to publicly funded recreation lands faded, and Bigelow undertook the dramatic 1889 journey to London with Robert B. Carnahan, who represented Mrs. Schenley's business interests, to plead the city's case anew. The two barely beat a businessman to their benefactor, arranging for her to donate about three hundred acres of land and to allow the city to purchase one hundred more at a later date.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 330-31.

<sup>6</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 333.

<sup>7</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "In-Depth Inspection Report, Schenley Park Bridge Over Panther Hollow" (Acres America, Inc., for City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Works, June 1981), copy of plan enclosed with report; and Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 329. Schenley and Highland parks both had conservatories, and they engaged in a friendly competition over their chrysanthemum shows. See "Park Makers Start A War," *Pittsburg Post*, 8 Aug. 1896. For an indication of the enormous horticultural project at Schenley, see *Pittsburg Post*, "160,000 Trees."

<sup>8</sup> Christina M. Schmidlapp, "Schenley Park," Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1985, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.; and Samuel Harden Church, *A Short History of Pittsburgh, 1758-1908* (New York: DeVinne Press, 1908). Two secondary sources provide good details about the parks program and the personalities involved, although both sometimes mistakenly report dates relevant to adjacent areas as completion dates for bridge work: Christina M. Schmidlapp, "Pittsburgh's Park of a Century," *Pennsylvania Heritage* (Spring 1986): 32-36; Howard B. Stewart, "Historical Data: Pittsburgh Public Parks" (typescript, 1943), 32-33, in Drawer 5, Cabinet IV, Print Collection, Series I, James D. Van Trump Library, Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa. A third

### Fabricating Nature

Schenley Park became the jewel in Pittsburgh's system of parks. Bigelow was enthusiastic about the efforts made toward long-term plans for the Mount Airy tract in his report for 1895:

The work of transforming what were for the most part stretches of vacant ground, broken here and there with old buildings, into slightly pleasure grounds, traversed by shady drives and walks, connected by convenient bridges, has now advanced so toward completion that nature works visibly hand in hand with us in adding to their beauty from year to year.<sup>9</sup>

A snapshot taken in 1896 would have revealed eight miles of recently constructed macadam roadways for bicycling or carriage touring through the park, the Phipps Conservatory's special collections of tropical and domestic plants, and continuing construction on a new zoological center.<sup>10</sup> Descriptions of the park published within the next four years described it as a gathering place for enjoying both nature and public entertainment. Cowboy actors performed skits about life in the wild west to crowds at the speedway, spectators watched a horse named Queen dive from an elevated platform into water below, and a lighted electric fountain attracted evening park goers with its bubbling, hour-long display.<sup>11</sup>

Schenley was one of eight parks under the city's control in 1896, comprising 874 acres. Landscape architects reshaped the rugged terrain into a "natural" environment, adjusting slopes to create the dramatic vistas for which the park became known. The grading of Panther Hollow from the top bank to the bridle path did not mean merely forming a gentle slope. According to park superintendent William Falconer,

Grading in these cases does not mean a simple smoothing over of the surface of the ground. Prominent, rigid, abrupt banks or breasts of rock and clay have been removed wide and deep enough to allow the introduction of natural-appearing graceful sloping waves instead; this necessitated much excavation....<sup>12</sup>

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source is R. J. Gangewere, "Schenley Park," *Carnegie Magazine* 53 (June 1979): 60-68. See also City of Pittsburgh, *Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, 1895* (Pittsburgh: W. T. Nicholson, 1896), 16.

<sup>9</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1895*, 16-17.

<sup>10</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 11.

<sup>11</sup> "Western Scenes Out at Schenley," *Pittsburg Post*, 5 July 1896; "Queen," *Pittsburg Bulletin: A Weekly Journal for the Home*, 6 Oct. 1900; Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 333.

<sup>12</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 335.

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A total of 112,200 square yards had been graded by the end of 1896, creating the views enjoyed by visitors from carriages or bicycles.<sup>13</sup> While allocating less than \$10,000 on salaries for park personnel and about \$18,000 for supplies in 1896, the budget for Schenley Park provided about \$195,000 — nearly seven times as much — for contract grading and paving. Yet city officials often expressed their belief that the dramatic vistas were created by the city at a relatively low cost due to the existing rugged terrain.

### Park Bridges

Bridges were necessary to make the scenic views and new drives fully accessible. Under Bigelow's hand, the city spent as much building bridges in Schenley Park during 1896 as was recommended for renovating the recently acquired Monongahela river crossings.<sup>14</sup> The park project came at the end of nearly a decade of spending on a massive public works program that literally changed the face of Pittsburgh in the 1890s. The average citizen "can have no just conception of the extent to which a new Pittsburg has been built within the last eight years," wrote Bigelow in his annual report for 1895. The city relaid virtually every paved road, expanded sewer and water services, and constructed numerous bridges to connect neighborhoods to one another, and began plans to construct wide boulevards which continue to connect downtown to Schenley Park.<sup>15</sup>

The Parks Bureau planned for three major bridges in Schenley Park during the mid-1890s.<sup>16</sup> Construction on the first, best known as the Panther Hollow Bridge, started in September 1895 and was finished in 1896. Dedication ceremonies were scheduled for 1 August. The bridge's completion signaled another step in the maturity of Bigelow's designs. The structure carried pedestrians and motorists across a deep ravine and creek, providing a vital link between Phipps Conservatory and the interior of the lavishly landscaped park. Falconer noted, "It is greatly appreciated by visitors, and is a convenient and near way to the zoo and the speedway, and it opens up to the public a well-wooded and beautiful part of the park that before now was visited by few, because of the inconvenience in getting there."<sup>17</sup>

The bridge provided "a very much needed connection," noted Bigelow, especially in light of the continuing work on the two other proposed bridges for park roadways.<sup>18</sup> Even more reflective of the city's concern for making the park accessible at all points inside is the

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<sup>13</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 333-34.

<sup>14</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 9-10.

<sup>15</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1895*, 9-12.

<sup>16</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 334.

<sup>17</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 334.

<sup>18</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 11.

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proportional spending for such work: more than half of the Bureau of Parks' \$527,000 budget for Schenley Park in 1896 focused on constructing the three bridges.<sup>19</sup> In 1896, the Bureau of Parks budgeted nearly \$117,000 toward the cost of erecting the Panther Hollow structure and about \$166,000 for the two other bridges.<sup>20</sup> In total, the city paid \$167,700 for the structure, just \$200 more than the contract price.<sup>21</sup>

### Designers and Contractors

The Department of Public Works originated plans for the Panther Hollow Bridge, but the individual designer's identity is unclear. Project drawings include two aspects particularly relevant to studying technological history at the turn of the century: graphical calculations and a subtle aesthetic philosophical statement about the relationship of technology, humans, and nature.

An erection diagram for the structure prepared by Schultz Bridge & Iron Works shows the structure supported by falsework and the resulting member forces, and would be familiar to modern engineers.<sup>22</sup> A third element of the drawing presents structural analyses in a graphical format used until the mid-twentieth century but since discarded from engineering training. The scale in "strains" shows the forces on members, with a scale of 200,000 pounds to the inch drawn below for converting the zigzagging lines between panel points into force results.<sup>23</sup>

The project proposal drawing reveals further insights into the context of the bridge's construction. The proposal shows the elevation and a cross section of the steel and stone arch spans, with simple dimensions of span, height of the springing line, rise, and roadway and sidewalk widths.<sup>24</sup> An architectural sensibility permeates the drawing, from the shadow lines in the delineation of the stone arch to the roadway supports, which are shown lighter than in the as-

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<sup>19</sup> "Start To Build Park Bridges," *Pittsburg Post*, 6 July 1896; Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 334, 336. The date for the bridge's dedication is often reported as being that of the first two panther sculptures, which occurred in early July 1897. Although the contractor expected the ceremony to be held 1 August, no mention of the event was found in local newspapers during that month.

<sup>20</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Report ... 1896*, 36.

<sup>21</sup> "The Panther Hollow Bridge, Pittsburg, Pa.," *Engineering Record* 38, No. 1 (4 June 1898): 5; and City of Pittsburgh, *Annual Reports of the Executive Departments of the City of Pittsburgh for the Year Ending January 31, 1912*, vol. 1 (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Publishing Co., 1912), Table 3. Table 3 is an invaluable reference that lists all city-owned bridge, dimensions, contractors, contract prices, and dates of construction as of 1912. Dates occasionally differ by one year from those of known completion, possibly because of a difference in the date of payment and completion. Some data about early bridges at those sites is also included.

<sup>22</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Erection Diagram, Sheet No. 12" Drawing No. F-2795, n.d.

<sup>23</sup> Justin M. Spivey, HAER engineer, personal conversation, July 1998.

<sup>24</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Project for Proposed Crossing of Panther Hollow," Drawing No. F-2776, n.d.

## SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW

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built structure. The details of greenery in urns on the approaches, light posts with triple globes, and suggested lion sculptures on either end contrast with the relatively sparse structural details. Although a four-ribbed arch supporting the roadway was indeed built, the original proposal for one stringer between each pair of ribs and cables for diagonal bracing differed from the as-built structure. The final structure included two stringers between ribs, stronger trussing under the roadway, and bars instead of cables for bracing.<sup>25</sup>

Curiously, a small figure of a man with hat and walking stick appears beneath the bridge, drawn nearly in proportion to actual human size. Traditional Chinese paintings emphasize the magnificence of nature by depicting the humans, cattle, or farmhouses as insignificant intrusions on a landscape of precipitous mountains. Using the same style, the bridge's rendition produces an ironic effect. The bridge elevation unites *Homo sapiens* and *Homo faber*, with the built world magnifying instead of diminishing human presence. The drawing subtly refers to faith in human ability to improve upon nature, echoing the Park Department's work in grading and reshaping the slopes of Schenley Park.<sup>26</sup>

The first drawing was probably prepared by a consulting architect or engineer with artistic training. The Department of Public Works received credit on other drawings, with the signatures of Director Bigelow and an engineer named Paul Brighton also sporadically present, but the creator of the initial proposal is unnamed. H. B. Rust, engineer in charge of the Bureau of Parks, may have been involved with the design over and above his duties as engineer. Historians Carl W. Condit and Donald C. Jackson cite Rust in their descriptions of the Panther Hollow Bridge, and this has encouraged a common belief that Rust himself designed the bridge. However, no information available through the City of Pittsburgh's Department of Engineering and Construction files makes any connection between Rust and the design. Henry Grattan Tyrrell noted that Rust directed construction of a later Schenley Park bridge, completed in 1897 for \$240,000. That bridge was "quite similar" to the Schenley Park Bridge over Panther Hollow completed the year before: the 1897 structure also was a 360'-0" three-hinged steel arch over steep terrain, was 620'-0" long overall and 80'-0" wide, and had 50'-0" stone arches on each

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<sup>25</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Proposed Crossing"; and City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Floor System," Drawing No. F-2783, n.d.

<sup>26</sup> For excellent discussions of these concepts in a technological context, see David E. Nye, *The Technological Sublime* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1994); and George Basalla, *The Evolution of Technology* (New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1988). Compare the drawing to photos of Panther Hollow from 1908 — one showing a distant view of a panther sculpture and men working in ravine below; another showing sub-grade of bridle path on north side of bridge — in the City Photographer's Collection, Archives of Industrial Society, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW

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side.<sup>27</sup> Different contractors erected the bridges, however: Drake and Stratton constructed the later structure, whereas Schultz Bridge & Iron Works built the first bridge over Panther Hollow.<sup>28</sup>

Schultz Bridge & Iron Works operated from about 1890 until 1900 at nearby McKee's Rocks, and has appeared in some publications as Schultz Bridge & Iron Company. The company had its roots in a firm founded around 1850 by C. J. Schultz, which began providing iron components for wood bridges but became the nation's first manufacturer of steel bridge materials.<sup>29</sup> Schultz Bridge & Iron Works was active in Pittsburgh bridge construction from 1896 to 1901, building structures at South Twentieth-Second Street in 1896, at South Highland Avenue over Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in 1898, at South Main Street over Saw Mill Run in 1900, and another three-hinged steel arch, the Forbes Street Bridge over Nine-Mile Run 1901.<sup>30</sup>

Albert L. Schultz, son of the company's founder, supervised engineering for Schultz Bridge & Iron Works' contract at Panther Hollow. After studying in Berlin at the Royal Polytechnic Institute and returning to Pittsburgh, the younger Schultz worked briefly with the Iron City Bridge Company, then became president of the Schultz Bridge & Iron Works. Upon the formation of the American Bridge Company in 1900, he "was one of the first to merge his company into the present combination," eventually becoming director of the Operating Department for American Bridge. He contributed to the city's short-lived experiment with cable railways in the 1890s but was chiefly known for his involvement with bridge projects in the Pittsburgh area.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1960), 192-93; Donald C. Jackson, *Great American Bridges and Dams* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1988), 151; and Henry Grattan Tyrrell, *History of Bridge Engineering* (Chicago, 1911), 333-34.

<sup>28</sup> "Decks Cleared by Councils," *Pittsburg Post*, 3 July 1896. This article also mentioned that a Pittsburgh councilman was a member of Drake and Stratton, which won the bid for the 1897 bridge. Drake and Stratton's experience included masonry and foundation work for the third Sixth Street Bridge, designed by Theodore Cooper and completed in 1892; see W. G. Wilkins, "The Reconstruction of the Sixth Street Bridge at Pittsburg, Pa.," *Proceedings of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania* 11 (1895): 150-51, 161-62; and "The New Sixth Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.," *Railroad Gazette* (28 July 1893): 560.

<sup>29</sup> Victor C. Darnell, *A Directory of American Bridge-Building Companies, 1840-1900*, Occasional Publication No. 4 (Washington, D.C.: Society for Industrial Archaeology, 1984), 59. Although Darnell calls the variant "erroneous," the City of Pittsburgh Engineer's Office shop drawings for the Panther Hollow bridge bear the name "Schultz Bridge & Iron Co."

<sup>30</sup> Pittsburgh, *Annual Reports of Executive Departments*.

<sup>31</sup> Lewis R. Hamersly, *Who's Who in Pennsylvania*, 1st ed. (New York: L. R. Hamersly Co., 1904), 661.

## Steel Arches

The Panther Hollow Bridge's main span is a three-hinged, spandrel-braced steel arch 360'-0" long, rising 45'-0" from the spring line (for a total height of about 115'-0" from the ground to the bottom chord at mid-span). In spandrel-braced arches, an upper chord supports the floor beams, upon which a deck rides. The arch ribs forming the lower chord may be constructed with a variety of sections: I-beams, H-beams, plate or box girders, or hollow tubes. Webbing, commonly a system of diagonals, joins the upper chord with the curved lower chord, or rib. The entire frame is denoted as the arch. Because of their resemblance to truss construction, spandrel-braced arches with open webbing are particularly well suited for metal arch designs, according to a 1931 treatise on arch construction by Conde B. McCullough and Edward S. Thayer.<sup>32</sup> An article in *Engineering Record* revealed that the Panther Hollow bridge's engineer designed the parabolic lower chord to support itself, merely accepting uniformly distributed loads through vertical and diagonal web members. Only for "special" (i.e., concentrated) loads would the web members exhibit truss action.<sup>33</sup>

Steel arches may be either fixed or hinged, but among the latter most have two or three hinges rather than one. Three-hinged arches are statically determinate, unlike the other types, meaning that an exact structural analysis is easily accomplished. The three-hinged design also eliminates secondary stress caused by temperature changes, shifting in supports, and other causes. As statically determinate structures, three-hinged metal arches make better subjects for close calculations, which can reduce the cost of materials, noted McCullough and Thayer.<sup>34</sup> This appealed to engineers who, in the wake of the Eads Bridge's success in St. Louis, wished to exchange trusses for more attractive arches. According to Condit, the Panther Hollow bridge's design perfectly fit the environment and specifications of the ravine. The bridge matched its location's requirements for retaining a clear view of the surroundings and selecting the most elegant type possible:

In the rich quality of its simple, fine-textured masonry elements, in the lightness and purity of the arch, and in the sweeping curve of the parabola, with its 8:1 proportions, Panther Hollow Bridge satisfies these requirements as fully as it is possible to do so. It represents the culmination of thirty years of progressive development in the arch, and there are few structures of its kind that can match it.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Conde B. McCullough and Edward S. Thayer, *Elastic Arch Bridges* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1931), 17-18.

<sup>33</sup> *Engineering Record*, "Panther Hollow Bridge," 4.

<sup>34</sup> McCullough, *Elastic Arch Bridges*, 18-19.

<sup>35</sup> Condit, *American Building Art*, 192-93.

## Description

In addition to the 360'-0" steel arch span, stone abutments at either end, each pierced by two 28'-0" arch spans, extend the Panther Hollow bridge to its total length of 620'-0". Masonry plans for the approaches specified a main abutment pier of rough coursed stonework. Twenty-seven voussoirs, anchored by the number 14 keystone, form each of the closed-spandrel arches. Because of a projecting belt course, passages through the arches measure only 26'-9" from wall to wall, with a 10'-0" high column between the pair.<sup>36</sup>

The steel arch span springs from bridge seats 20'-0" thick and 70'-0" wide. Four box-section arch ribs rise from shoes on each seat to the 10"-diameter center hinge pin.<sup>37</sup> The shoes measure 5'-3" wide, 5'-1-3/4" high, and 4'-3" deep, with a 10"-diameter pin hole centered 3'-0" from the abutment side. The 6"-wide bearing surface was constructed out of laminated plates gusseted vertically into the angle of the shoe.<sup>38</sup>

Vertical and diagonal web members, mostly built-up box sections, connect the arch ribs to the deck, forming twenty truss panels each 18'-0" wide. Five-inch-diameter pins occur at each panel point, according to truss details prepared by Schultz Bridge & Iron Works.<sup>39</sup> An erection diagram for Panther Hollow Bridge showed falsework in four places. Following this plan, workers constructed wooden trestle bents under panel points L1 through L3, L5 through L7, L13 through L15, and L17 through L19, to support the arch during erection.<sup>40</sup>

The arch trusses are spaced 13'-6" on center, which accommodates a 39'-0"-wide roadway flanked by two cantilevered sidewalks each 10'-6" wide. Channel sections form crossed diagonal bracing in each panel between the arch ribs, as well as in transverse planes between vertical struts. The box-section upper chords occur at the same level as the roadway stringers, which are supported by 2'-10-1/2"-deep trussed floor beams running transversely. Cantilever brackets of similar trussed construction extend outward to support the sidewalks. Two 15"-deep I-beam stringers occur between each pair of ribs, and one 12"-deep I-beam stringer runs down the middle of each sidewalk, supporting Carnegie corrugated sheeting. The sidewalk received a 1-1/2" asphalt topping on concrete fill, separated by a 10"-high curb from the roadway, which was topped by a 2" asphalt layer on concrete fill.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Masonry Plan," Drawing No. F-2775, n.d.

<sup>37</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, Drawing No. F-2788, n.d.

<sup>38</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Shoe and Stringer Details," Drawing No. F-2792, n.d.

<sup>39</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, "Truss Details A-B-C, Sheet No. 1," Drawing No. F-2784, 28 Jan. 1896.

<sup>40</sup> Pittsburgh, "Erection Diagram." Compare this drawing to City of Pittsburgh, Engineer's Office, Drawing No. F-2786, 28 Jan. 1896.

<sup>41</sup> Pittsburgh, "Floor System."



## Decorative Features

Originally, a built-up hollow metal cornice combining angular and grooved faces supported an elaborate 3'-7"-high, wrought-iron hand railing. Separated by hexagonal paneled newel posts with scrolled and faceted caps, the railing design resembled interlocking paisley shapes with additional scrolled detailing. Over the abutments, stone balustrades interspersed with triple-globe light standards continue to pedestals for the famous panthers sculpted by Giuseppe Moretti, a locally prominent artist.<sup>42</sup>

During Independence Day celebrations at the bridge in 1897, city officials unveiled two of the panthers that soon became as much of an identifying symbol for the bridge as its elegant steel arch. Moretti's panthers were cast in bronze at the Gorham Manufacturing Company in Providence, Rhode Island. Each statue, with its 4'-6" x 6'-4" base, weighed 1050 to 1200 pounds. Two more of the muscled metallic creatures eventually completed a foursome guarding each corner of the bridge. The statues were said to be in tribute not to only the panthers for whom the hollow was named, but also in honor of Pittsburgh's colonial founders, who conquered a forbidding environment in establishing the western Pennsylvania city.<sup>43</sup>

Moretti also designed a statue of E. M. Bigelow for Schenley Park. Born in Sienna, Italy, around 1837, Moretti studied in Florence under renowned French sculptor Jean Duprez. Moretti completed works such as "Genesis of Electricity," which was displayed at an exposition in Nashville, Tennessee; large portraits for prominent citizens; and a local sculpture of Cornelius Vanderbilt that received acclaim for its verisimilitude.<sup>44</sup>

## Conclusion

By no accident a steel arch was chosen to mesh with the natural topography and sculpted terrain of Schenley Park's Panther Hollow, a deep ravine making access difficult for park visitors. The Panther Hollow bridge's parabolic curves blended with the steep hillsides crossed by the structure, exemplifying the aesthetic concerns intrinsic to the parks movement. As a material, steel combined strength with flexibility, presenting a potent symbol of the new Pittsburgh elite whose growing fortunes derived from steel's versatility as a structural material in the late nineteenth century. The Panther Hollow bridge is a contributing structure to National Register-listed Phipps Conservatory and Schenley Park Historic District, and like them provides a metaphor for the entry of industrial elites into Pittsburgh's cultural inner circle during the late nineteenth century. Instead of merely walking across an existing structure to take command,

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<sup>42</sup> Pittsburgh, "Floor System," "Masonry Plan," and "Proposed Crossing."

<sup>43</sup> "Unveiling of the Panthers," *Pittsburg Post*, 4 July 1897; see also Marilyn Evert, *Discovering Pittsburgh's Sculpture* (Pittsburgh: Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 1983), 190-91. Dates reported by bridge historians vary because local newspapers carried accounts without references to an exact day of the week or date.

<sup>44</sup> *Pittsburg Post*, "Unveiling."

## SCHENLEY PARK BRIDGE OVER PANTHER HOLLOW

HAER No. PA-489

(Page 12)

civic leaders such as Department of Public Works director Bigelow constructed physical bridges to turn their own vision of the City Beautiful into fact.<sup>45</sup>

Despite subsequent renovations, the Panther Hollow bridge remains historically significant.<sup>46</sup> It was built as part of Pittsburgh's City Beautiful movement and the massive public works program that created the water, sewer, and paved road improvements marking Bigelow's tenure. Schenley Park Bridge over Panther Hollow combines structural elegance with an appropriate use of the locally-produced building material upon which Pittsburgh's late-nineteenth century prominence was based.<sup>47</sup> Along with street cleaning, reconstruction of traction routes, installing utilities for communication and electricity, and building boulevards to enhance the city, Bigelow showed a concern for beautification in the parks that mirrored a growing local movement. The construction of Panther Hollow Bridge continued this assertion of civic authority for public purposes without challenging the city's business interests, imprinting Pittsburgh with a new style of municipal leadership for the next century.

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<sup>45</sup> A popular local journalist penned satirical poems about Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens. The opening lines of a poem about E. M. Bigelow read:

I am monarch of all I survey;  
My right there is no one to dispute;  
From the Hollow de Panther to points far away,  
I'm lord of the fowl and the brute.

See Arthur G. Burgoyne, *All Sorts of Pittsburgers, Sketched in Prose and Verse* (Pittsburg: Leader All Sorts Co., 1892), 17. See also Barbara Judd's evaluation of Bigelow's role in the Pittsburg parks movement, "Edward M. Bigelow: Creator of Pittsburgh's Arcadia Parks," *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* 58, No. 1 (Jan. 1975): 53-67. For a study of the new and old elites in Pittsburgh's iron and steel industries during the nineteenth century, see John Ingham's *Making Iron and Steel: Independent Mills in Pittsburgh, 1820-1920* (Columbus: Ohio State Univ. Press, 1991).

<sup>46</sup> The City Photographer's Collection, Archives of Industrial Society, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh, contains several photos of construction begun in 1932 on the deck and sidewalks.

<sup>47</sup> Hamersly, *Who's Who*, 54.

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HAER No. PA-489

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(Page 15)

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## Pittsburgh Historic Districts Boundary Map Review

The following Pittsburgh Planning Office boundary maps appear to match the maps submitted with the Nomination Forms for Listed Districts:

- **Allegheny West National Register District** (001719)
- **Alpha Terrace National Register/City Historic District** (077449)
- **Firstside National Register District** (079276)
- **Fourth Avenue National Register District** (078550)
- **Mexican War Streets National Register District** (001754) [*see Central North Side Eligible District notes below*]
- **Schenley Farms National Register District** (050656)
- **Schenley Park National Register District** (009350)

Maps were submitted by the Planning Office for the districts below, but the BHP does not have any record of these districts in our files. Perhaps these were determined to be City Districts but were never submitted to the BHP for National Register eligibility determination. We do have limited information about individual properties within these districts, but have not determined eligibility status or proposed boundaries. We will need more complete information before these areas can be evaluated for National Register eligibility.

- **Abbot-Edgerton District**
- **Carnegie Institute District**
- **North Point Breeze District**
- **Robin Road District**
- **Shadyside District**

In reviewing our files and comparing the district boundary maps submitted by the Planning Office with the maps and verbal boundary descriptions in the nomination forms or eligible district folders, we have discovered the following discrepancies:

- **Central North Side Eligible District** (082601) and **Mexican War Streets National Register District** (001754) The Central North Side Eligible District boundary map includes the entire Mexican War Streets District (listed) within its boundary. Per a PHMC letter dated 3/16/1998 regarding the Central North Side District; a site visit determined that the "area constituting approximately four blocks north of the listed Mexican War Streets district should be nominated as a boundary increase to that district" and should not be included in the Central North Side district. A site visit with a Preservation Board member is scheduled for January 30, 2006, to determine the current relationship of the Central North Side Eligible District to the Mexican War Streets District, confirm eligibility, and define boundaries.
- **Deushtown National Register District** (050658)  
At the north end of the district, in the block bounded by James, Dunloe, Middle and Knoll Streets, the Nomination's verbal boundary description appears not to include the buildings facing Dunloe, only those facing Knoll Street. The map does. This will need to be clarified and either the map or the verbal boundary description changed as appropriate. The NR form will need to be amended to reflect the change in documentation. Amended forms will be submitted to the Park Service following BHP review and approval.

- **East Carson Street National Register District (050654) and East Carson Street City Designated Historic District**  
The National Register District and City Designated District maps have different boundaries. Neither the National Register District nor the City Designated District maps submitted match the maps/ verbal boundary description submitted with the National Register Nomination of May, 1980. A site visit is needed to verify the current boundaries of the East Carson Street National Register District. If the NR form needs to be amended, amended forms will be submitted to the Park Service following BHP review and approval.
- **East Deutschtown National Register Eligible District (077385)**  
There is virtually no documentation in our folder substantiating this District. Please submit a Historic Resource Survey Form and other appropriate materials so that we may re-evaluate the district's eligibility.
- **Friendship National Register Eligible District (112965)**  
In comparing the field map boundaries suggested in the file with the map submitted, it is unclear whether the properties on the east side of Negley Avenue and the west side of Pacific Avenue are to be included within the District. Please confirm. There is virtually no documentation in our folder substantiating this District. Please submit a Historic Resource Survey Form and other appropriate materials so that we may re-evaluate the district's eligibility. A site visit will be necessary to confirm boundaries and eligibility.
- **Highland Park National Register Eligible District (105657)**
  1. A name change was approved, and appears on the first submission of the Nomination form (2002) to read "Highland Park Residential Historic District. Please add "Residential" to District name. (The removal of the actual Highland Park (116908) from the residential district was approved per site visit follow-up letter dated 4/11/2001. )
  3. The verbal boundary description in the Nomination was insufficient to confirm the boundaries. A site visit is needed to confirm current district boundaries.
- **Lawrenceville Eligible District (106870)**  
A site visit is needed to confirm current district boundaries and eligibility. The boundary map in the BHP file was faxed to us and is illegible.
- **Manchester National Register District (001753) and Manchester Historic District Boundary Increase Area (086878)**  
There appears to be an extra section on the map submitted; namely the area east of Sedgewick Street between Decatur and Warlo Streets. These blocks do not appear on the map or verbal boundary description submitted with the Nomination Form of 1974. A site visit is needed to clarify boundaries and to clarify boundaries for Manchester Historic District Boundary Increase Area; revisions to the Boundary Increase document were never submitted. If the NR forms need to be amended, amended forms will be submitted to the Park Service following BHP review and approval.
- **Old Allegheny Rows National Register District (064370)**  
A slight deviation from the maps submitted with the Nomination Form occurs at the corner of Mero and Cameo Ways. Please confirm that the property bounded by Mero Way, Cameo Way, and Brighton Road is not included in the District. If this is a change

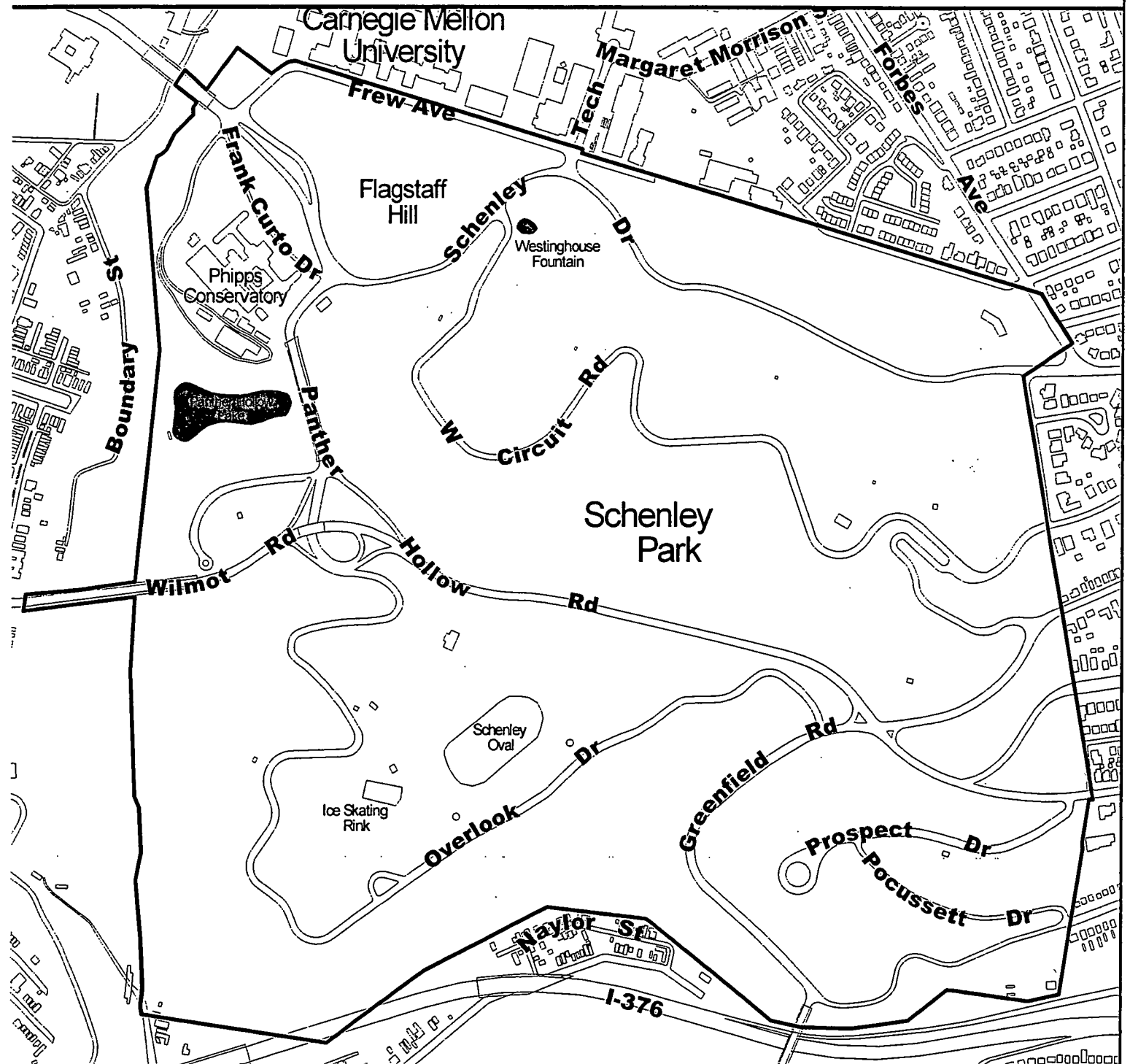
from the original District Nomination, please submit justification on the appropriate Continuation Sheets and amend any information in the original Nomination Form as relevant. Amended forms will be submitted to the Park Service following BHP review and approval.

- **Penn-Liberty City and National Register Historic District (064362)**  
The Nomination Boundary Description does not include the property bounded by Duquesne Boulevard, Garrison Place, and French Street. Please clarify if this property is intended to be included in the National Register District. A site visit will be needed. If it is included in the National Register District, please submit justification on the appropriate Continuation Sheets and amend any information in the original Nomination Form as relevant. Amended forms will be submitted to the Park Service following BHP review and approval.
- **Pittsburgh Central Downtown National Register District (078549)**
  1. Please confirm a street name within the district: Coffey Way or Cherry Way? The map is labeled as "Cherry" while the Nomination's boundary description states "Coffey."
  2. Per letter dated 2/4/1999, please confirm that the building at 427-449 Smithfield is to be included within the boundary. A site visit is needed to review this boundary.
- **Pittsburgh Downtown Retail National Register Eligible District (110913)**
  1. The map submitted and the boundary map approved following the 1999 site visit vary in that the Colonial Trust Building (316 Forbes Ave., 217 Fourth Ave., and 414 Wood St.) appears smaller on the map submitted. Please double-check the building to confirm correct property size and location.
  2. The Nomination for this District was submitted in January, 2003, and was returned for boundary corrections. Per our files, the Nomination was not returned for final review. A site visit is needed to verify the current boundaries of the Downtown Retail eligible district.
- **Strip District Produce Yards/Produce Distribution Eligible District (096928)**
  1. According to the most recent correspondence in our files (letter dated 5/4/1995); while the Historic Resources Survey Form was reviewed and found to meet National Register criteria, a site visit establishing final district boundaries has not occurred. A site visit should be scheduled to confirm boundaries and eligibility.
  2. There appears to be a discrepancy in the name of the potential District. Please confirm District name.
- **West End Valley Eligible District (101760)**  
The map submitted does not include the revised boundary per letter dated 8/23/1996, which followed a site visit. A site visit should be scheduled to confirm the boundary and eligibility.
- **Woodland Road Eligible District (110380)**  
The Historic Review Survey Form was reviewed and the District found to be eligible in August, 1998. However, no record of a subsequent site visit establishing final district boundaries exists. The map submitted does not match the draft map in the folder. A site visit should be scheduled to confirm the boundary and eligibility.



# Schenley Park

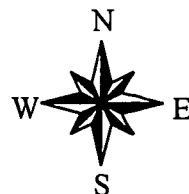
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Designated November 13, 1985

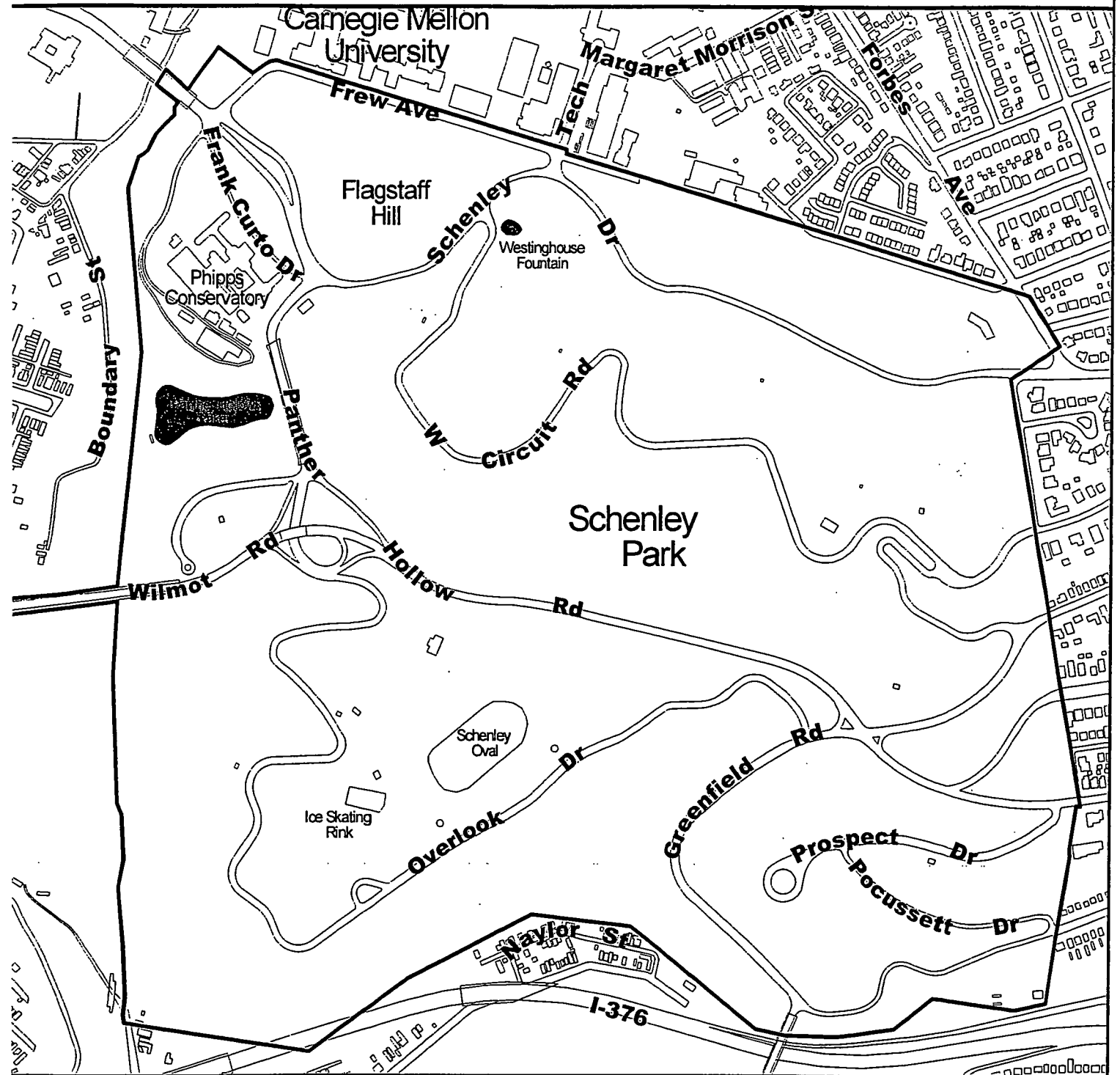
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 National Register District  
 Parcels



# Schenley Park

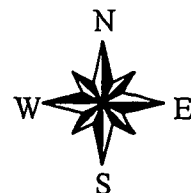
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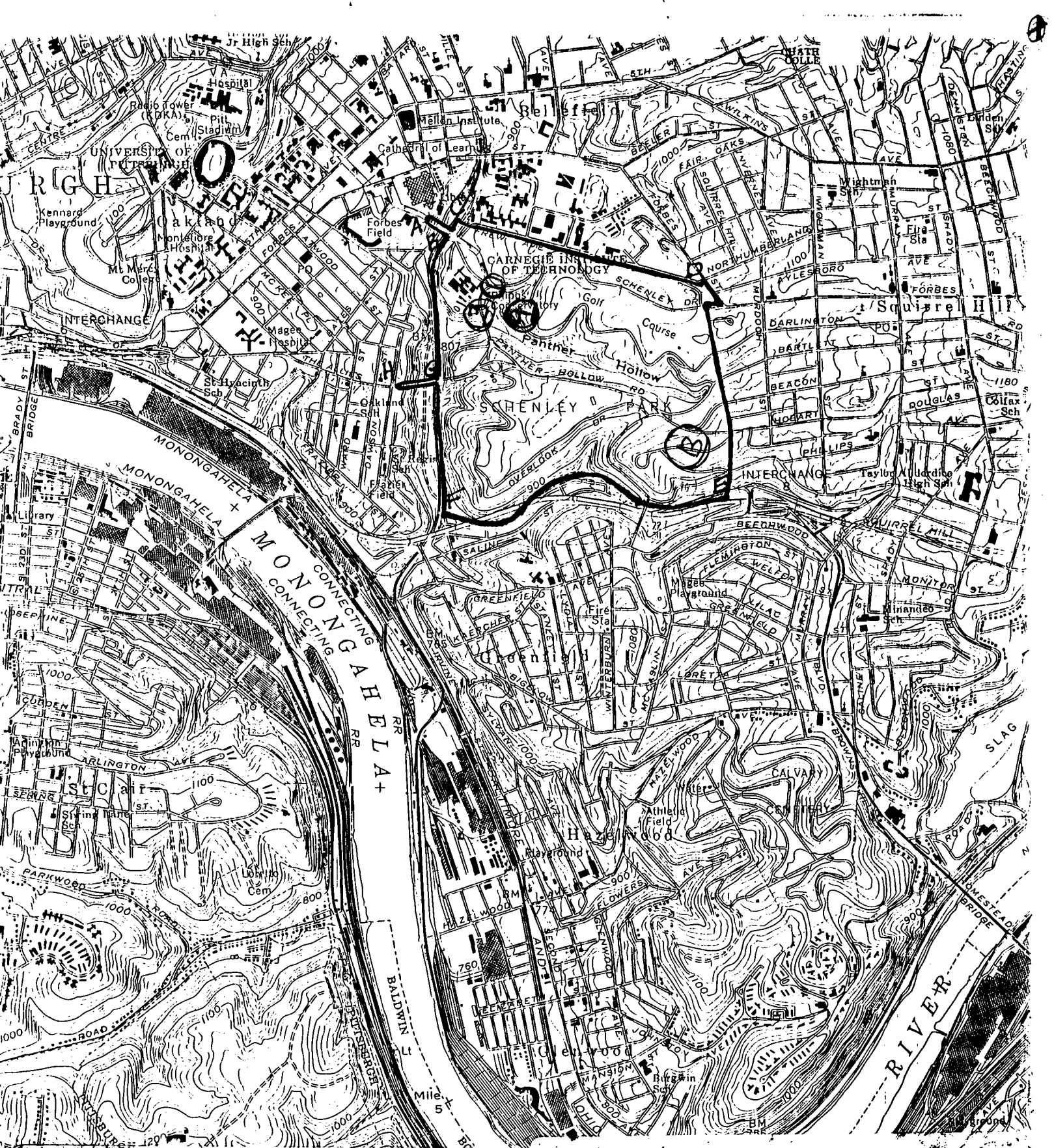


Designated November 13, 1985

0 600 1200 1800 Feet

 National Register District  
 Parcels

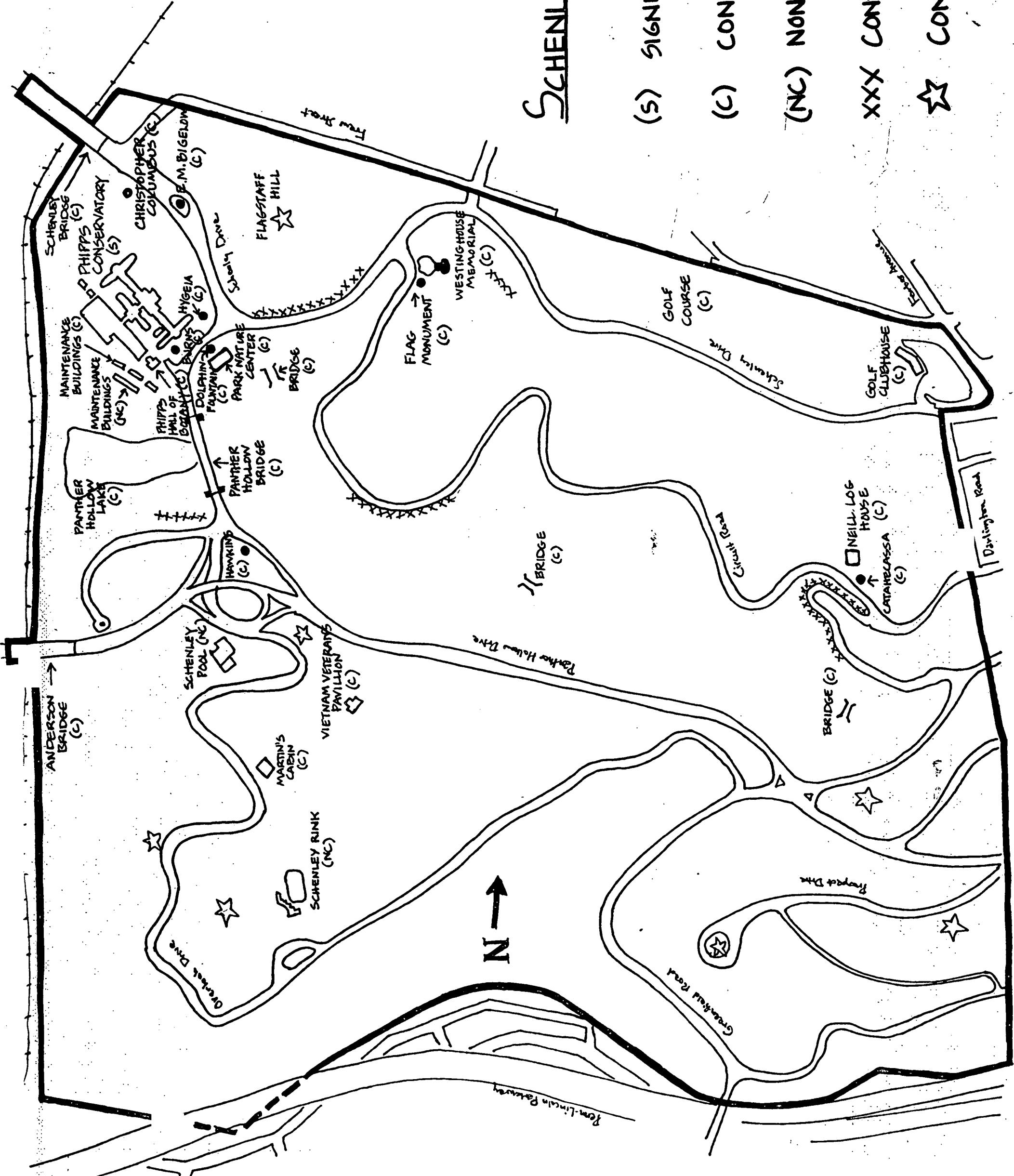




Schenley Park  
Allegheny County

Zone 17  
Pittsburgh East Quadrangle

A	E 589030	N 4477090
B	E 589130	N 4477030
C	E 589180	N 4477090
D	E 590370	N 4476780
E	E 590460	N 4475710
F	E 589090	N 4475630
G	E 589570	N 4476290
H	E 588880	N 4476260



# SCHENLEY PARK

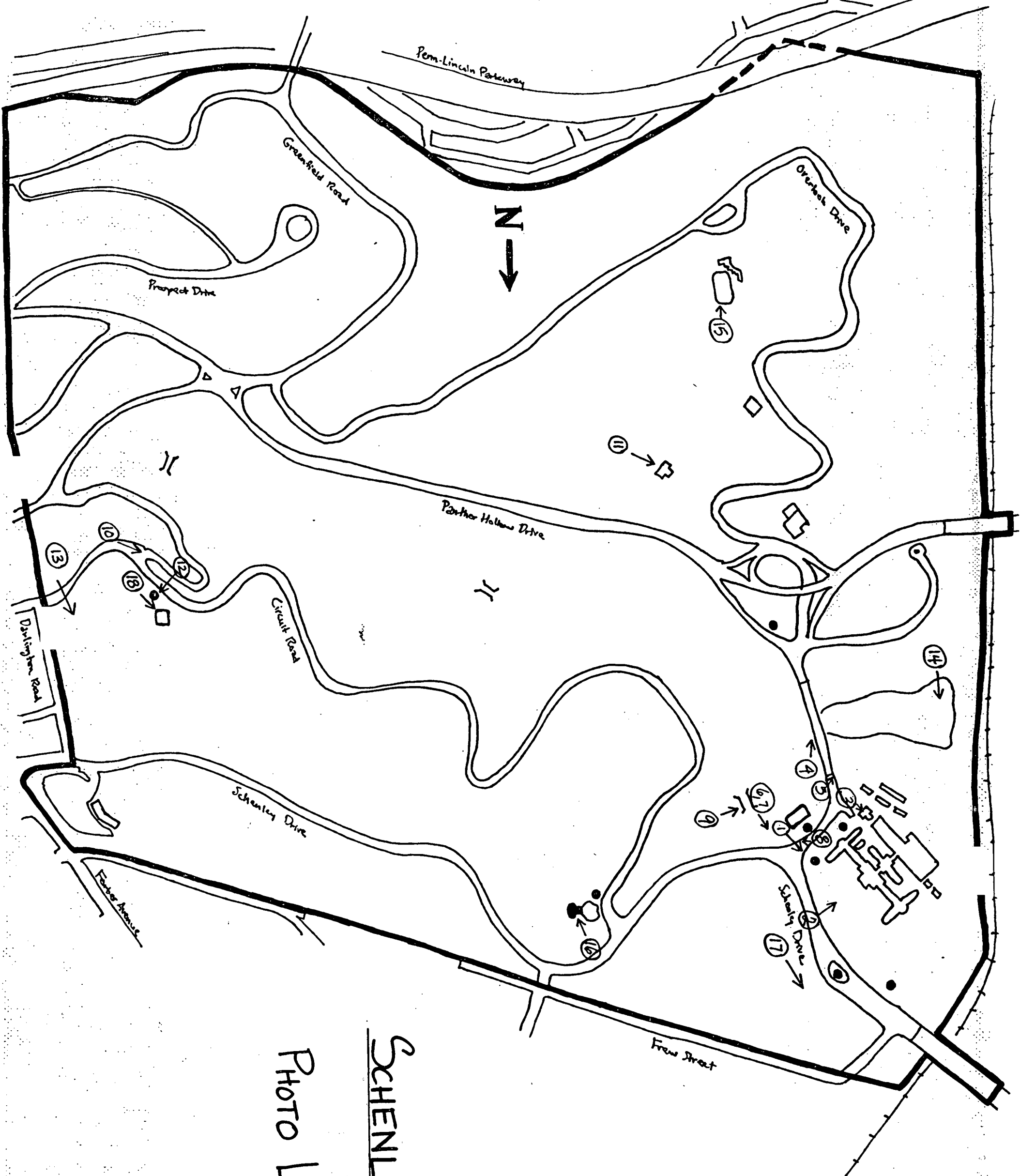
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(C) CONTRIBUTING

(NC) NON-CONTRIBUTING

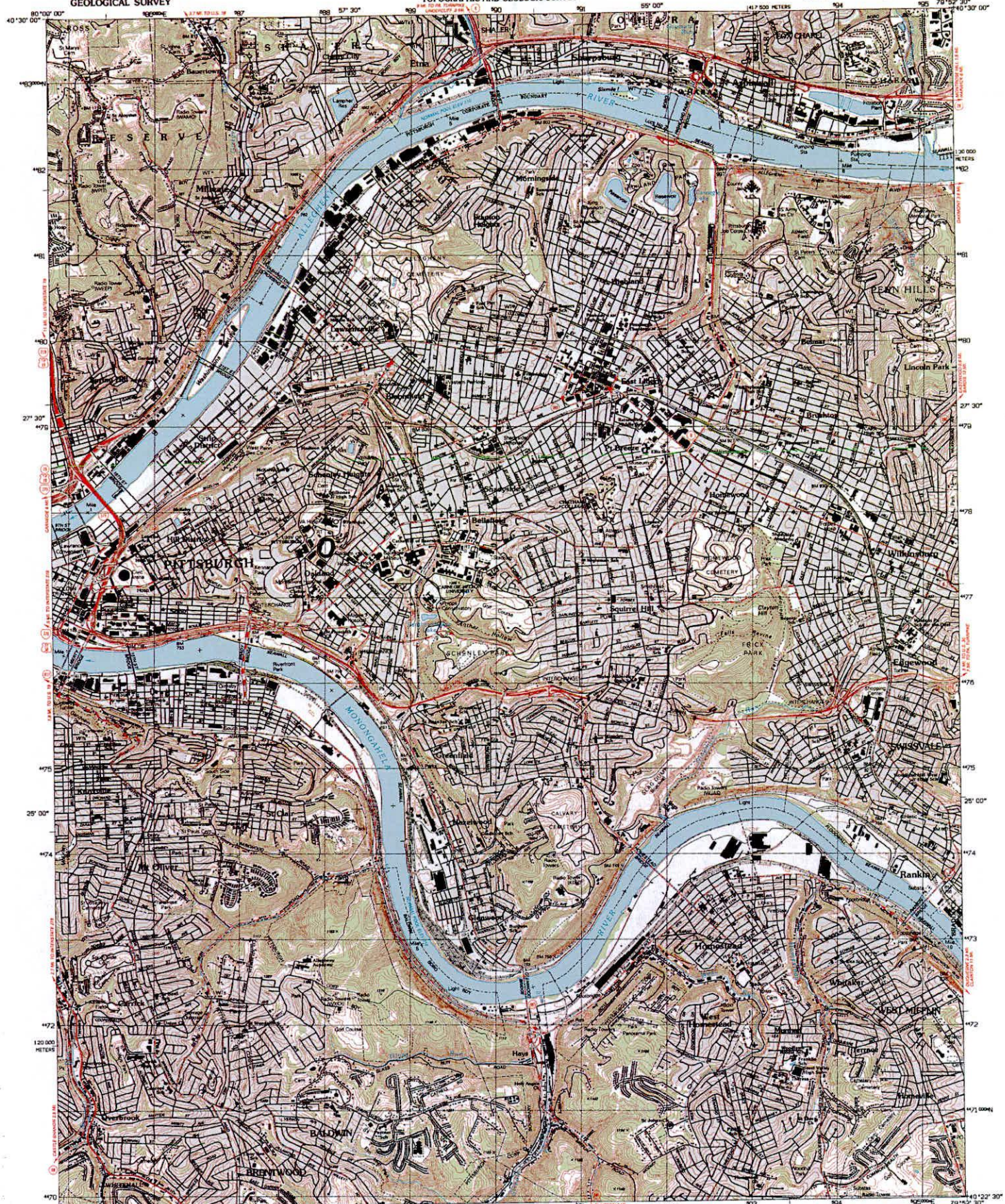
XXX CONTRIBUTING STONEWORK

☆ CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPING

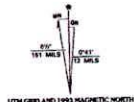


SCHENLEY PARK  
PHOTO LOCATIONS





Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and City of Pittsburgh  
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1991  
Field checked 1992. Map edited 1993  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and  
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17, shown in blue  
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983  
with zone  
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute  
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
There may be private subdivisions within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Unlabeled wells are gas wells



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985  
THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface .....  
Secondary highway, hard surface .....  
Unimproved road .....  
Interstate Route ..... U.S. Route ..... State Route .....

PITTSBURGH EAST, PA.  
40079408 17-024  
1993  
DMA 5044 14 N-SERIES V831





Schenley Park Historic District

Allegheny County

PD: 1985

PC: Christina Schmidlapp

NL: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Fdn.

PV: Bronze Panthers, on Panther Hollow  
Bridge

#5





Schenley Park Historic District  
Allegheny County

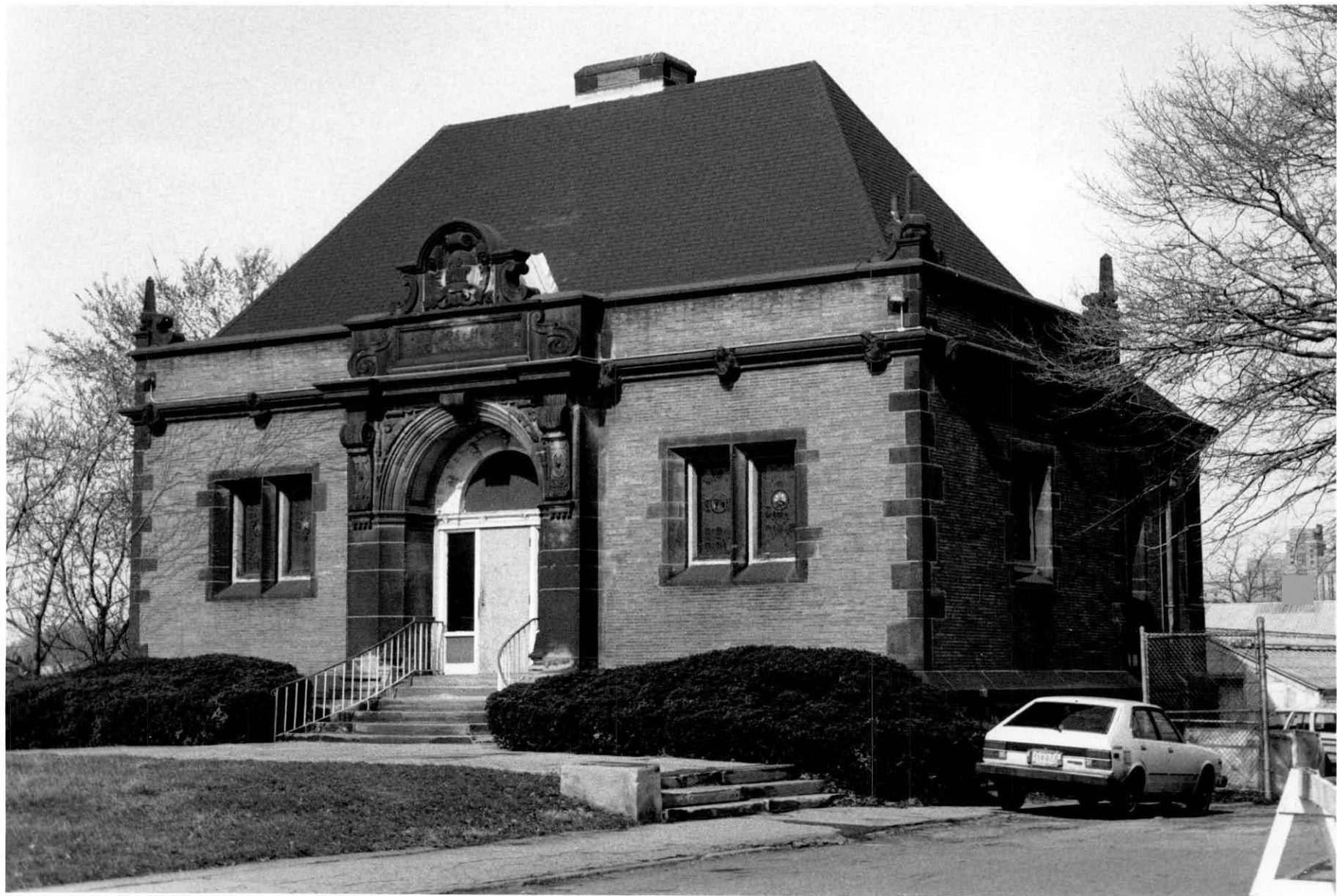
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PC: Christina Schmidlapp

NL: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Fdn.

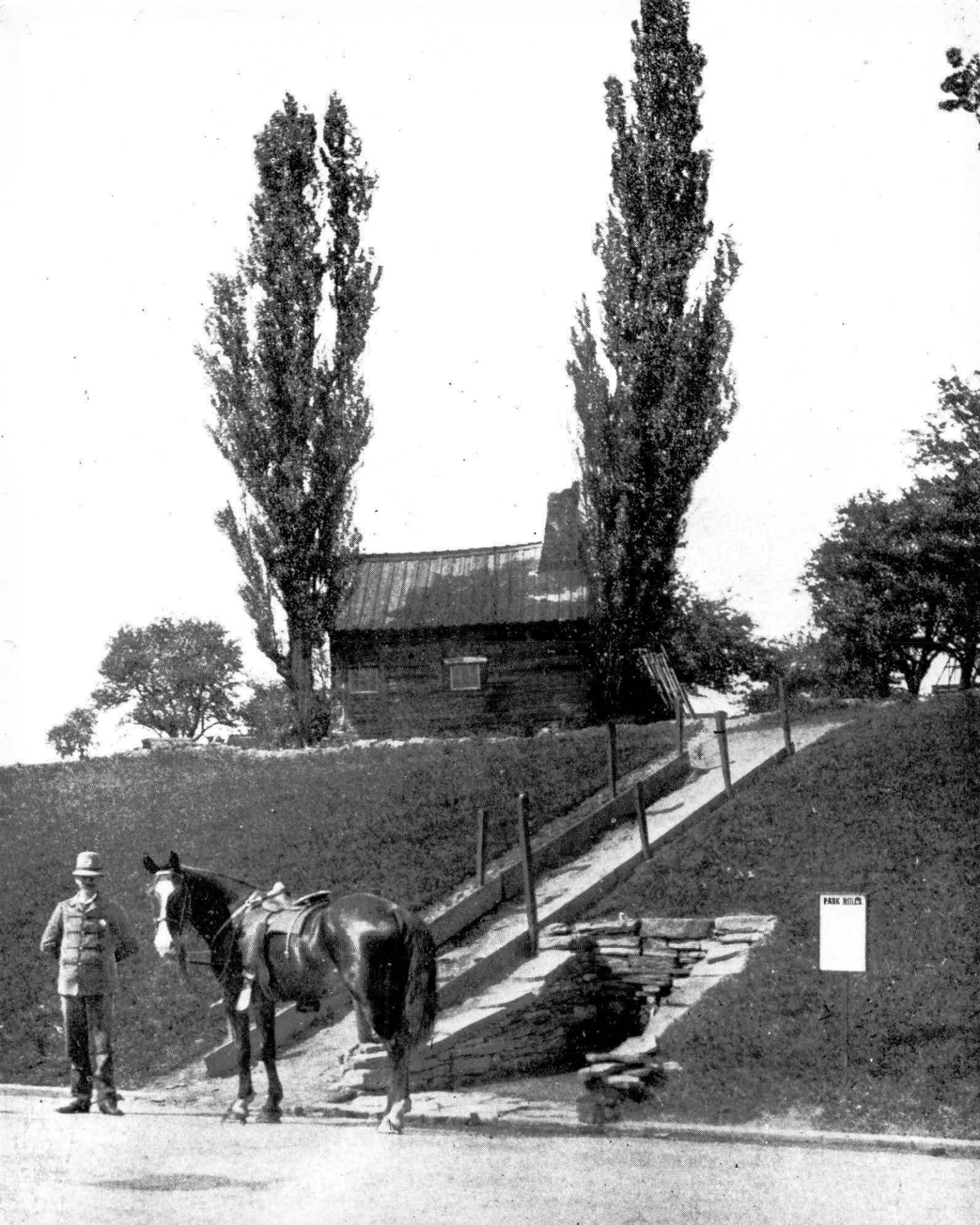
PV: Neill Log House

#18



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Phipps Hall of Botany, built 1905,  
designed by the prominent local  
architectural firm of Rutan & Russell



PARK RULES

P-5949

Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

"The Spring," (now the site of the  
Catahecassa Indian memorial fountain),  
with the Neill Log House in the back-  
ground, c. 1900.

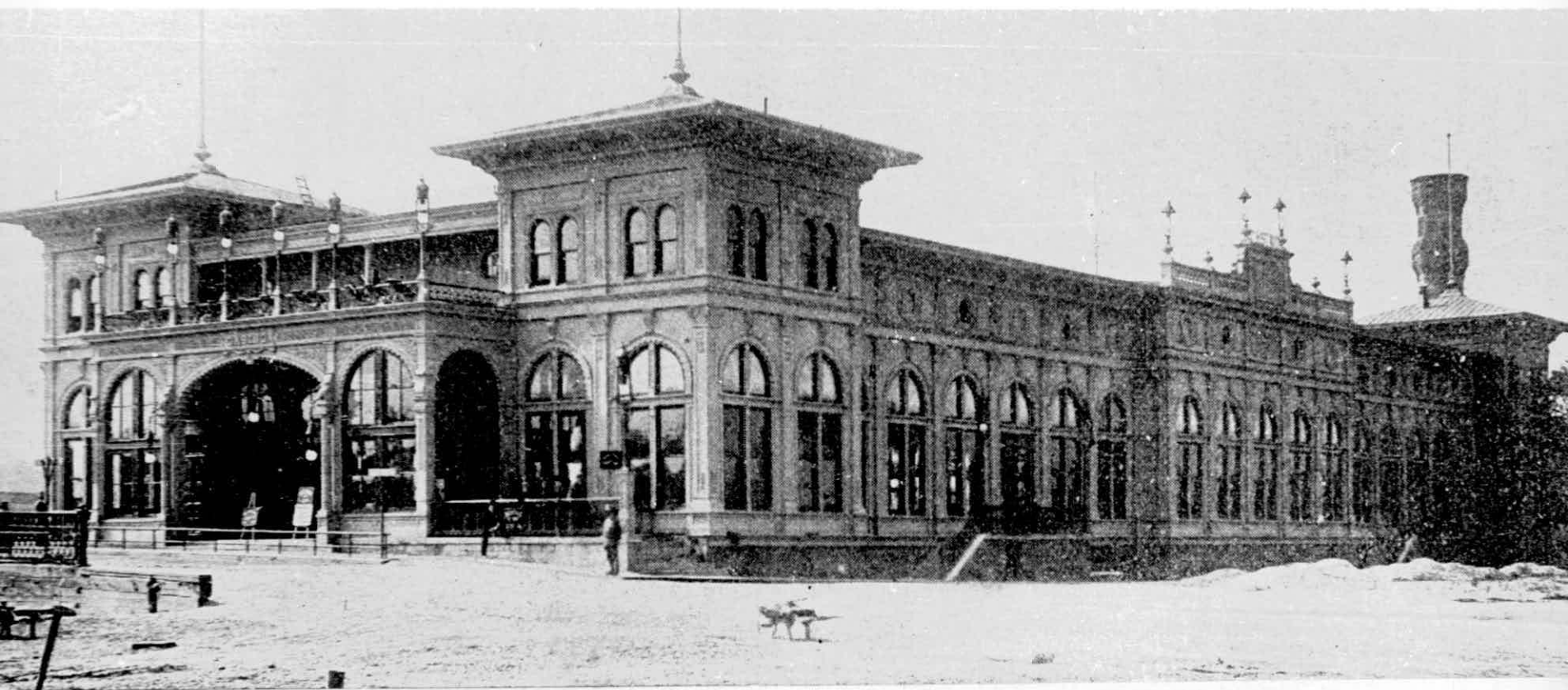




Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

One of the Park's earliest shelters, seen from the rear where it has been least altered. It was designed by Rutan & Russell, and now serves as a nature center.





Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

The casino, built in 1895, before it burned  
burned in 1896. Contained an ice rink.

Photo copied from The Pittsburgh  
Bulletin, February 8, 1896.

A-24 M 29



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Tree-lined walk on Flagstaff Hill,  
across from Phipps Conservatory,  
1895.



NW side of Fifth Ave. at Thackeray,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks files  
looking NE at Fifth Ave. and Thackeray  
photo #1





houses on Schenley Farms Terrace,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking SW on Schenley Farms Terrace  
photo #15



houses on Lytton Ave. at Bigelow Blvd.,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking NW onto Lytton Ave. from  
Bigelow Blvd.  
photo #11

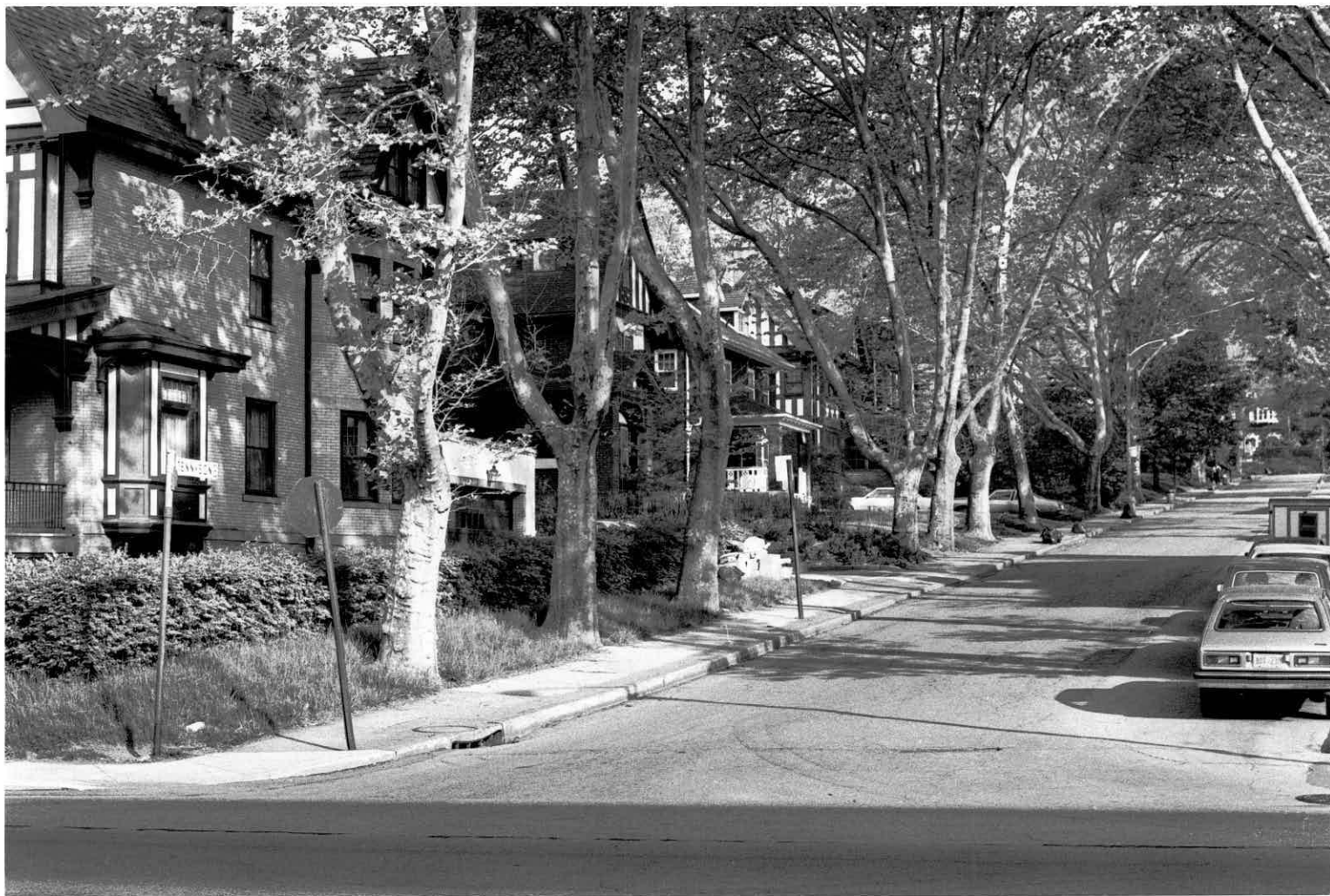


various properties on Bigelow Blvd.,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
SE on Bigelow Blvd. from Parkman Ave.  
photo #13



houses on NW side of Bigelow Blvd.,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking SW on Bigelow Blvd.  
photo #12





Houses on Tennyson Ave., Schenley  
Farms Historic District

Pittsburgh, PA

Christina Mann

May 18, 1982

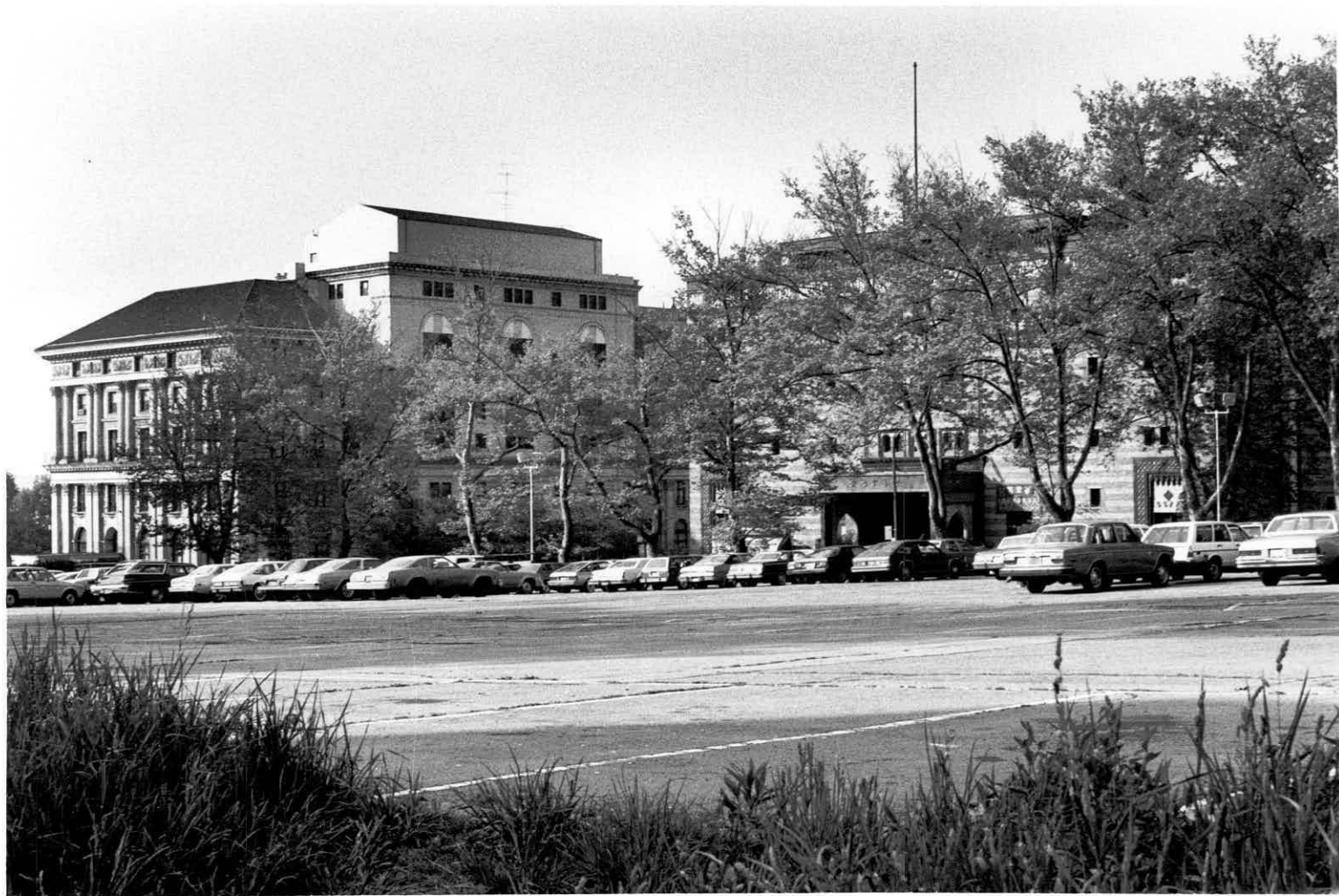
P.H.L.F. files

looking northwest along the south side  
of Tennyson Ave.

photo #10

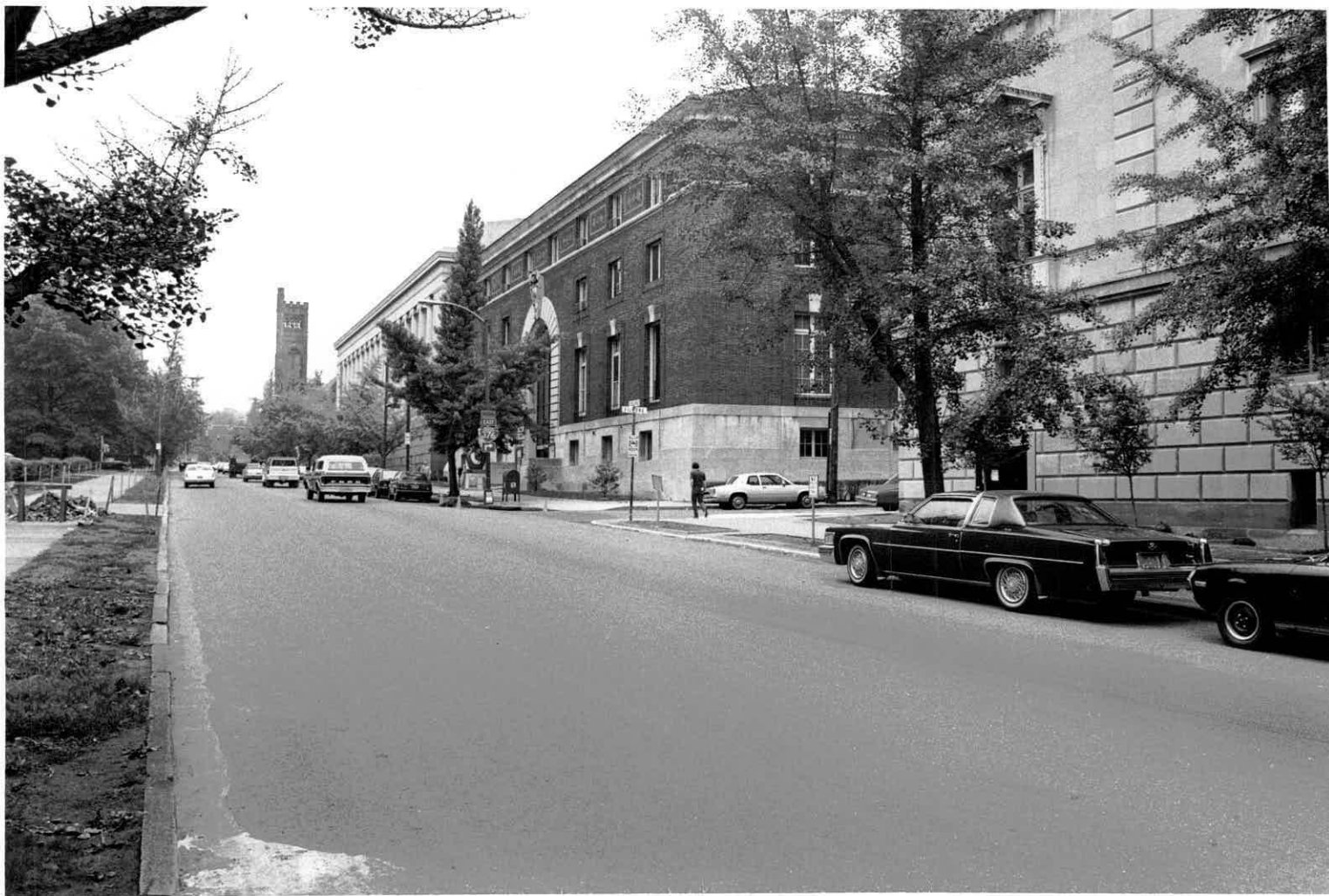


NW side of Bigelow Blvd., Schenley  
Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking SW on Bigelow  
photo #8



parking lot N of Syria Mosque,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking S on Bigelow Blvd. from  
Tennyson Ave.  
photo #7







E side of Bellefield at Fillmore,  
Schenley Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
Looking NW on Bellefield  
photo #4



**south side of Fifth Ave., Schenley  
Farms Historic District  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking SW on Fifth Ave. from Bellefield  
photo #3**



Fifth Avenue, Schenley Farms Historic  
District  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Christina Mann  
May 18, 1982  
P.H.L.F. files  
looking W on Fifth Ave. from S. Craig St.  
photo #2





Schenley Park Historic District

Allegheny County

PD: 1985

PC: Christina Schmidlapp

NL: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Fdn.

PV: Catahecessa Monument

#12



Schenley park, Pittsburgh

George Westinghouse Memorial,  
probably 1930s.

P-1146

THE  
VCC



Schenley Park Historic District

Allegheny County

PD: 1985

PC: Christina Schmidlapp

NL: Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Fdn.

PV: George Westinghouse Memorial

#16







Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Panther Hollow Lake with boathouse  
and skaters. Jan. 8, 1963.

S-133

PITTSBURGH CITY AND COUNTY LIBRARY OF



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh  
Major intersection, before 1900.

P-5942



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh  
Serpentine Drive, c. 1900.

D-5946

PITTSBURGH

LIBRARY

OF

UNIVERSITY

OF

PITTSBURGH

LIBRARY

OF

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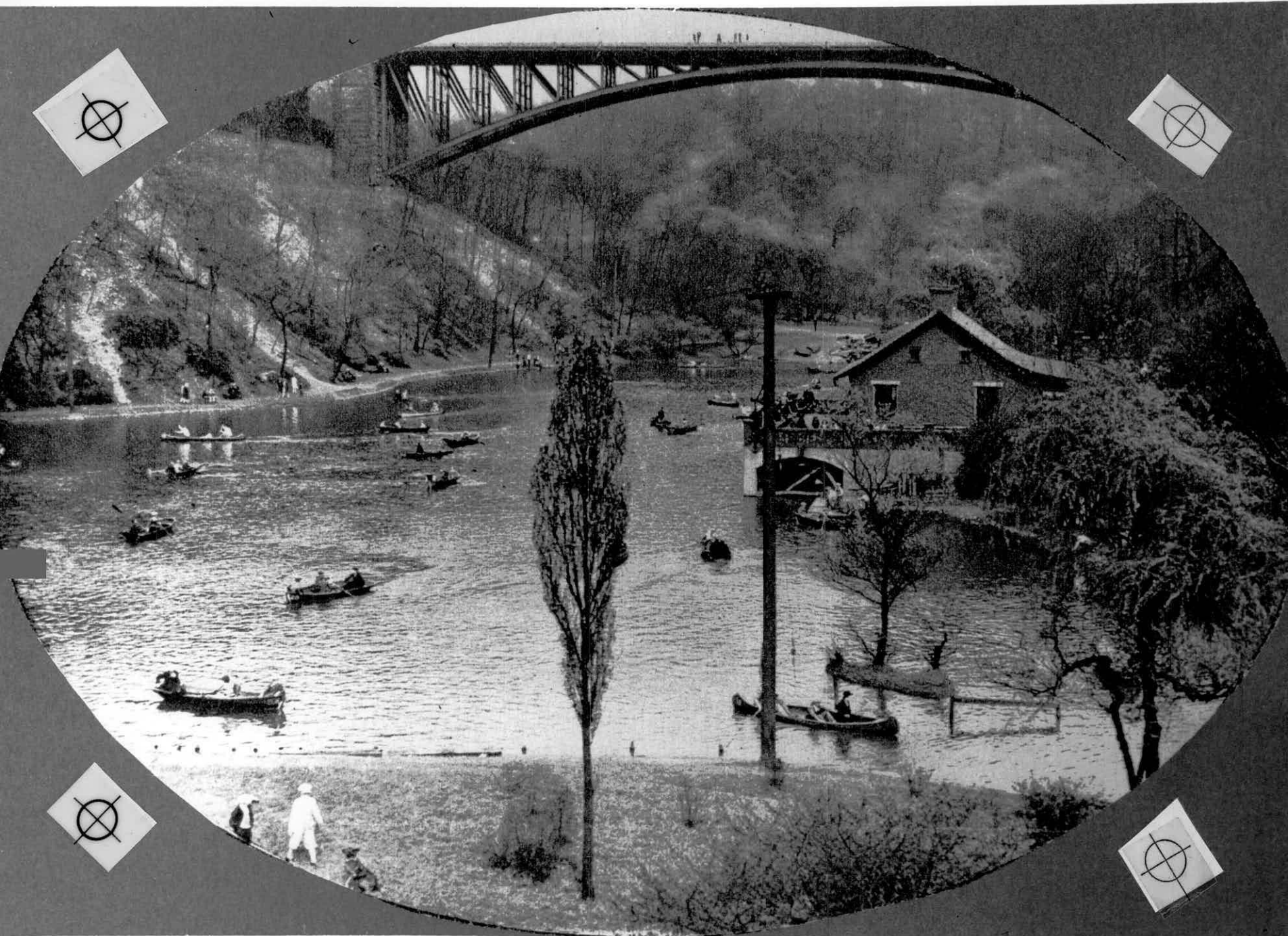




Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Panther Hollow Bridge above site of  
Panther Hollow Lake, c. 1900.

P-5944



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Boaters on Panther Hollow Lake,  
early 20th century

p- 5945



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh  
Serpentine Drive, 1890.

B-312

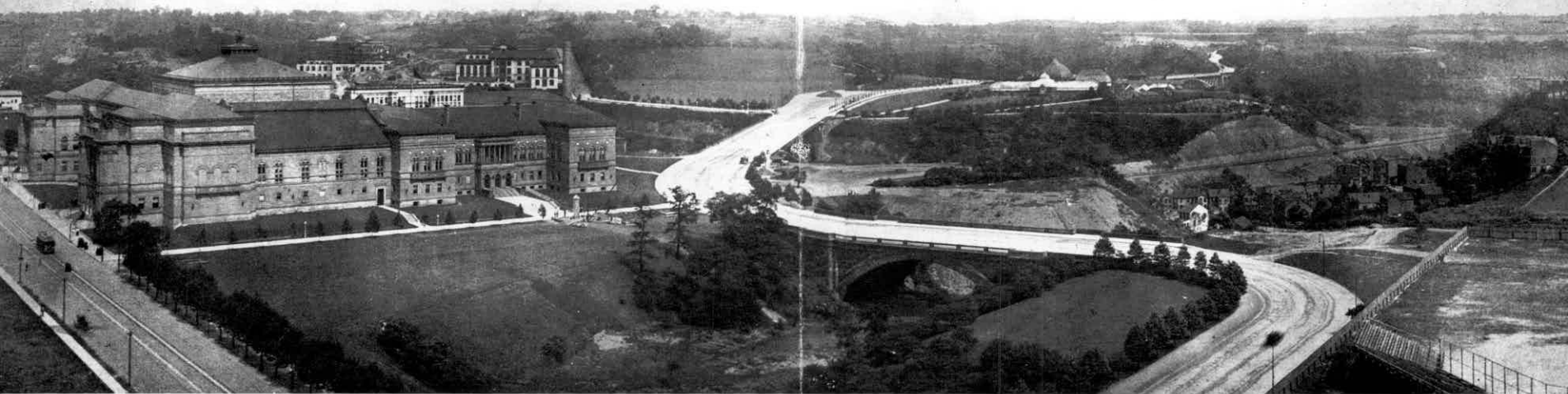






Schenley Park, Pittsburgh  
Park trails, c. 1900.

P-2017



Bird's-eye View of Schenley Park, Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Technical Schools, Boulevard, Phipps Conservatory, and Schenley Oval.

91%

Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Bird's-eye view of the park, with Carnegie Institute and Library in the foreground and Carnegie Technical Schools and Phipps Conservatory in the background, c. 1915. (Bridge in foreground is now buried by a parking lot.)

P- 5950



Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Band stand, c. 1900 (no longer extant).

P-2014

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15201-1000

MUST READ THE LABELS ON THE BACK OF THE CARD





Schenley Park, Pittsburgh

Entrance, Phipps Conservatory, 1895.

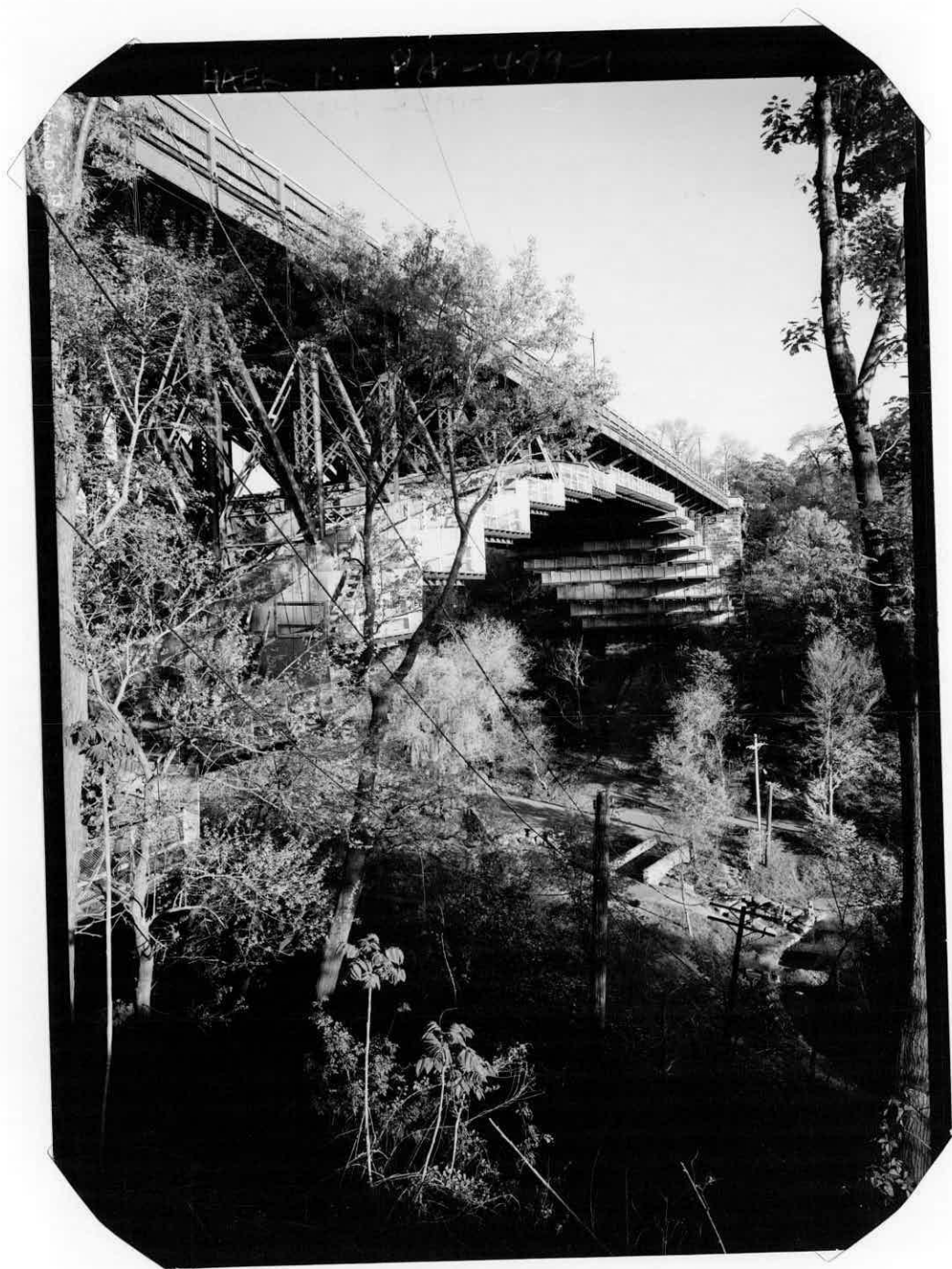
(This entrance was removed in the  
1960's and replaced by a Modern one.)

P-5874

PITTSBURGH

OF

HAER No. PA-489-1





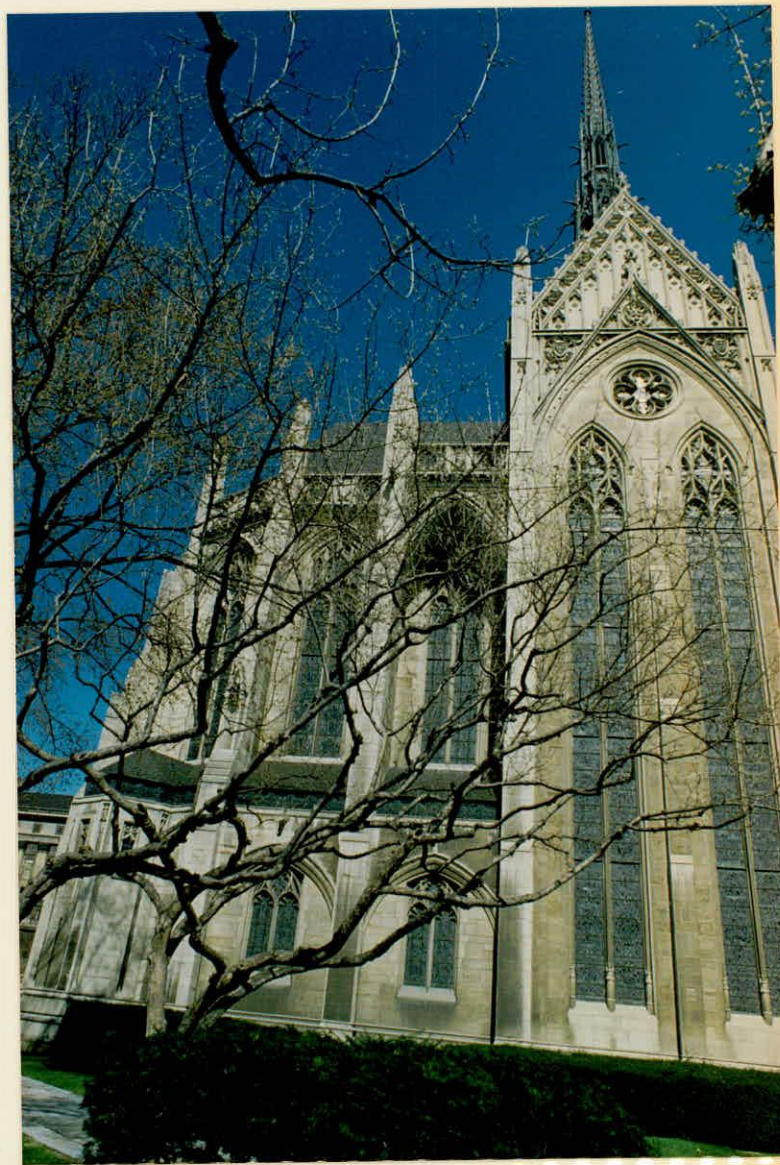




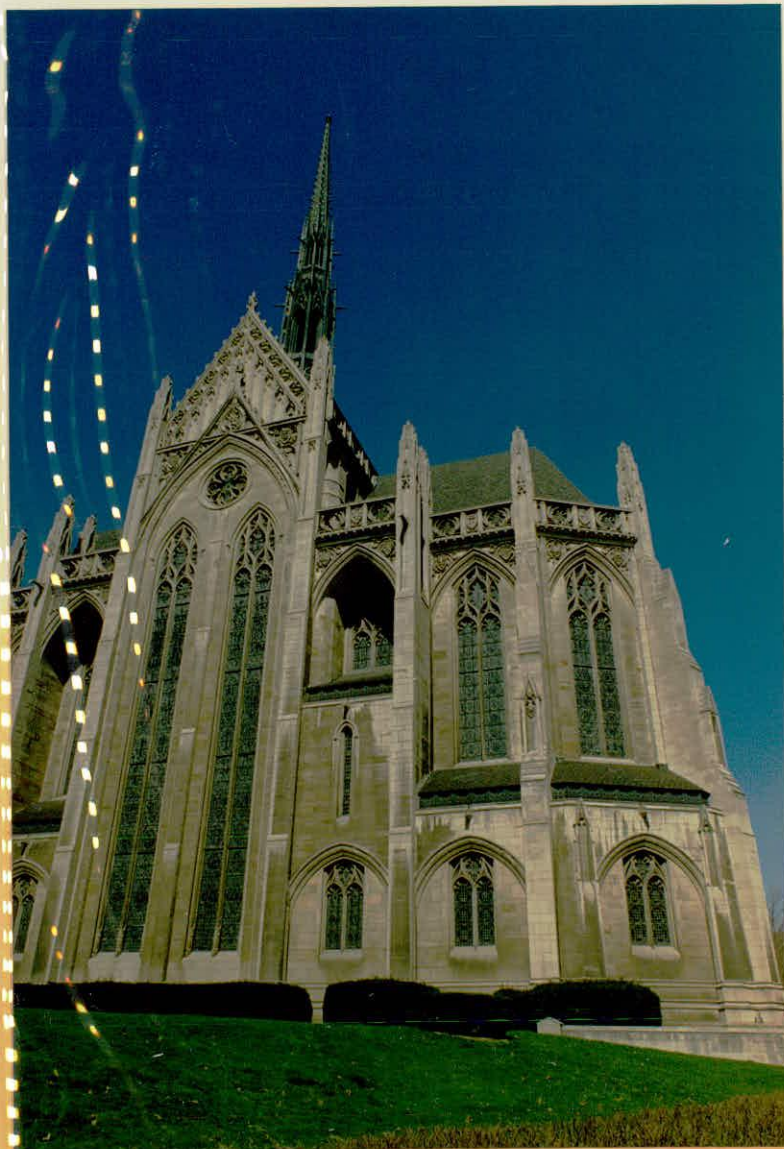
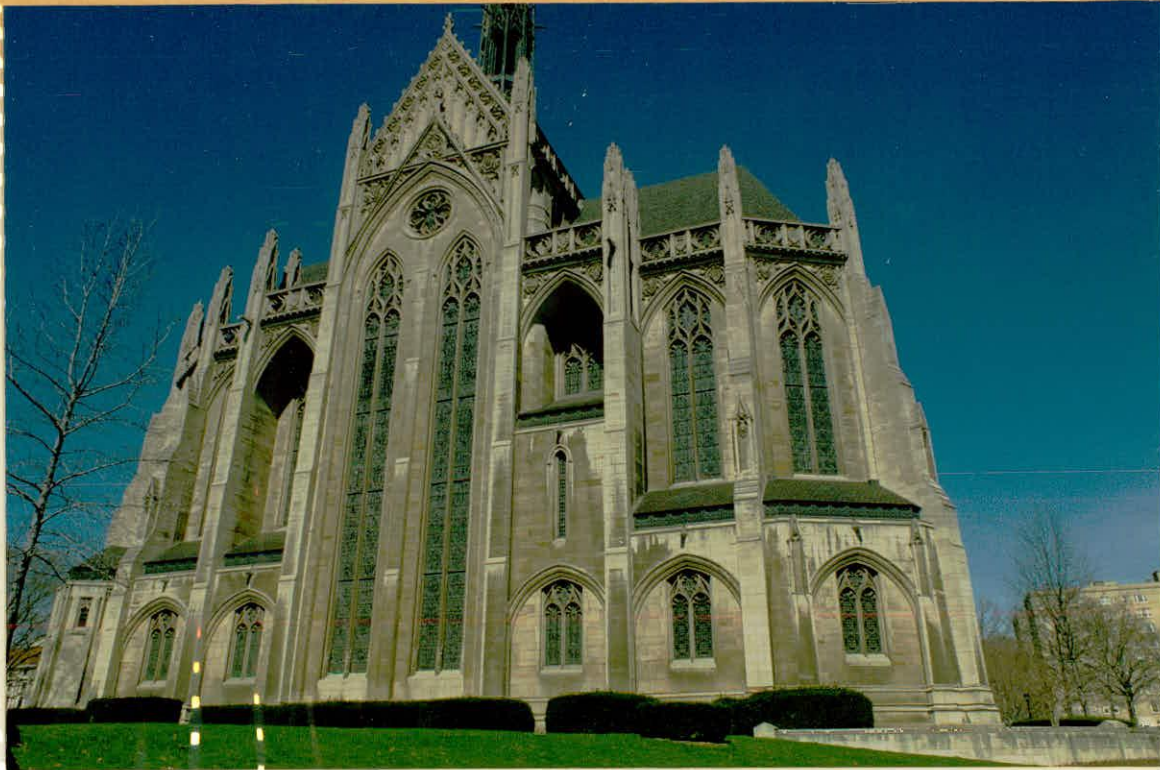












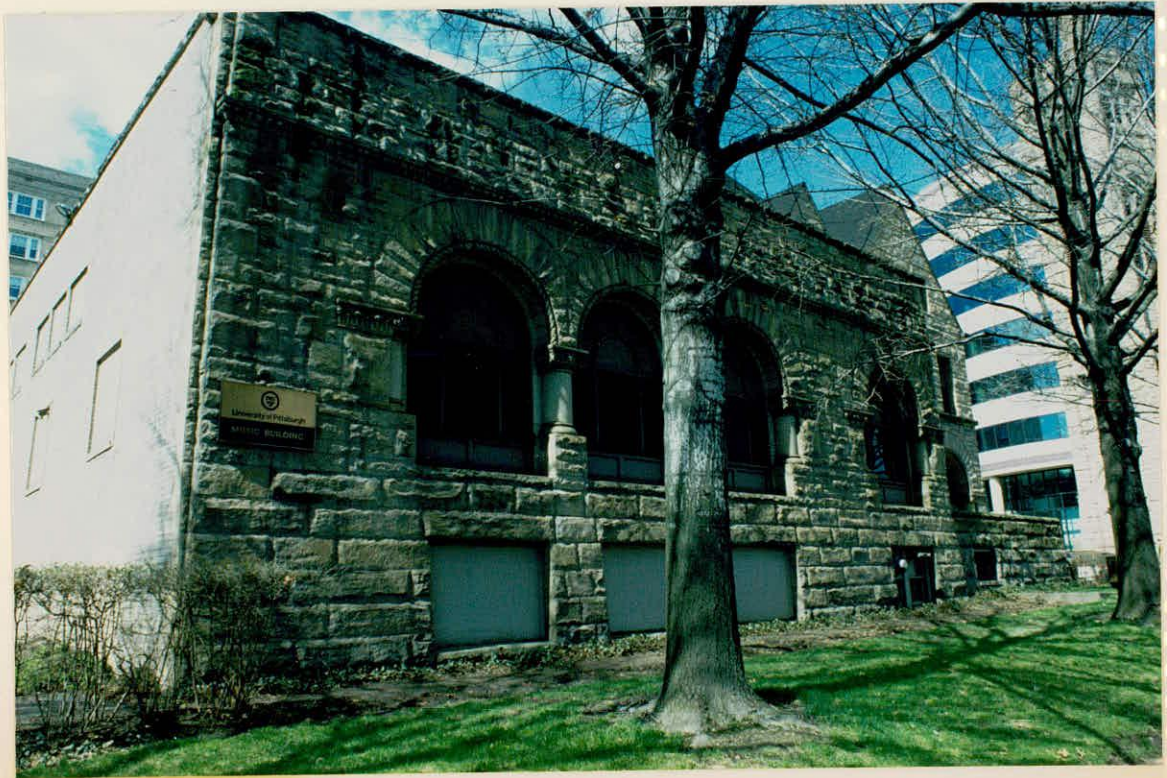














Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau for Historic Preservation  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093  
www.phmc.state.pa.us

**FILE**

January 24, 2006

Angelique Bamberg  
Department of City Planning  
City of Pittsburgh  
200 Ross Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Dear Ms. Bamberg:

Our office has been reviewing Historic District boundary maps for some of Pittsburgh's National Register listed and National Register eligible districts. Our findings are detailed in the enclosed document. Not all listed and eligible districts were reviewed, as review was prompted by maps submitted last year by your office. Some of the district maps submitted match our files, but for other districts there are discrepancies between our records and the maps submitted or we have insufficient documentation to provide a comparison.

To resolve the inconsistencies and to re-evaluate certain boundaries, we would like to schedule site visits to review each of Pittsburgh's National Register listed and eligible districts. In addition, many files have inadequate or dated information. Districts evaluated more than five years ago will need to be re-evaluated for eligibility. It is important that our files contain accurate and current boundary maps and information. Please review the attached document, and we will be in contact with you to plan future visits. Thank you for your attention to this project.

Sincerely,

Carol Lee, Coordinator  
National Register & Survey Program

CL/aef

enc: Pittsburgh Historic Districts Boundary Map Review  
List of National Register Eligible and Listed Districts, per our database 1/24/2006

cc: Bill Callahan



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
BOX 1026  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

December 12, 1985

City of Pittsburgh  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
City-County Building  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Re: Schenley Park  
Allegheny County

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that as of November 13, 1985 the Schenley Park, located in Allegheny County has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Entry upon the National Register gives recognition to the historical and/or architectural merits of the property. Enclosed is a sheet explaining the National Register program.

An appropriate certificate attesting to this registration is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Donna Williams  
Director  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Enclosure

DW:vms

cc: Mayor Richard Caliguiri  
Thomas J. Foerster

*File -*





COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**  
WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING  
BOX 1026 HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

July 23, 1985

City of Pittsburgh  
Department of Parks & Recreation  
City-County Building  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Re: Schenley Park Historic District  
Allegheny County

Dear Sirs:

We are pleased to inform you that the above named property is located in the above Historic District which will be considered by the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 800.
2. Eligibility for federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register certain federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1984 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which provide for a 25 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings instead of a 15 or 20 percent credit available for rehabilitation of non-historic buildings more than thirty years old. This can be combined with an 18-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the building. Certified structures with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because owners are allowed to reduce the basis by one half the amount of the credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
4. Qualification for federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently funding is unavailable.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Register Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120 by September 10, 1985.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the State Historic Preservation Officer before the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board considers this nomination on September 10, 1985. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and federal tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

Sincerely,

LARRY E. TISE  
State Historic Preservation Officer

LET:vms

cc: Mayor Richard Caliguiri  
Thomas J. Forester  
Christina Schmidlapp

*File*



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

52

In Reply Refer To:

H32 (413)

Mr. Matthew E. Jackson  
Assistant University Council  
University of Pittsburgh  
3029 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear Mr. Jackson,

This responds to your March 25, 1983 letter concerning the nomination of the Schenley Farms Historic District, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania to the National Register of Historic Places. Your letter was not received in this office until April 6, 1983.

As Bruce MacDougal stated in his telephone conversation to you on April 15, 1983, we received the confirmation of the State Historic Preservation Officer's notice on the nomination April 12, 1983. We will begin counting the 45 days for review of the nomination from that date. As a matter of courtesy to The University of Pittsburgh, we will not complete our review of the nomination or take action on the nomination until 30 days after April 12, 1983. We would be happy to consider any comments from the University in that time. If you have questions regarding the processing of the Schenley Farms Historic District nomination please let me or Mr. MacDougal know.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull,  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resources Division

cc: Dr. Larry E. Tise, SHPO, Pennsylvania

RECEIVED

APR 22 1983

FRANC  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED

APR 22 1983

FRANC  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



FILE Schlenley Farms  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

BOX 1026

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

April 5, 1983

Matthew E. Jackson, Jr  
Assistant University Counsel  
University of Pittsburgh  
3209 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of March 25 regarding required owner notification procedures for the proposed Schlenley Farms Historic District.

Since the Schenley Farms district has more than 50 property owners the regulation governing notification is 36 CFR 60.6(d), not 60.6(c) which was indicated in your letter.

Enclosed please find copies of the Publications Authorization and Invoice from the Comptroller of the Commonwealth and page A-13 of the Pittsburgh Press, Wednesday, December 8, 1982. The nomination was reviewed by the State Review Board on January 11, 1983.

We are also enclosing a copy of the text of the nomination for your interest.

Sincerely,

*Donna Williams*  
Donna Williams  
Acting Director  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

DW:GR:sk  
enclosures



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

BOX 1026

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

March 31, 1983

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
440 G Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Re: Nomination of the Schenley Farms  
Historic District,  
Allegheny County

Dear Ms. Shull:

In response to your request for documentation of notification procedures for the above nomination we are enclosing proof of notification along with minutes of our State Historic Preservation Board's January meeting and copies of correspondence pertinent to the University of Pittsburgh's objection. It is our opinion that notification procedures have been appropriately carried out under 36 CFR 60.6.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donna Williams".

Donna Williams, Chief  
Division of Planning and Protection  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

DW:GR:sk  
enclosures





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL MONUMENTS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

cc. A-1000  
2:45/20  
(B. Barnett)

RECEIVED

FEB 23 1983

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor, Public Affairs  
University of Pittsburgh  
132 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

Dear Mr. Kobosky:

This is in response to your February 15, 1983, letter regarding the nomination of the Schenley Farms Historic District, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Because you have raised substantive questions regarding the adequacy of the notice to property owners in the historic district we are stopping action on the processing of the nomination in order to determine whether the allegations made in your letter are correct. Accordingly, we are requesting that the State Historic Preservation Officer provide documentation of the notification procedures carried out under 36 CFR 60.6. Please see the enclosed letter to Dr. Larry E. Tise. During this 30 days period you may provide any additional comments on the nomination. You may wish to address both the procedures and the merits of the nomination in regard to the criteria used to evaluate nominations to the National Register, 36 CFR 60.4.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgt.)

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resource Management Division

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Larry E. Tise, SHPO, Pennsylvania



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dr. Larry E. Tise  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum  
Commission  
P.O. Box 1026  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Dr. Tise:

On February 15, 1982, we received the enclosed letter from Mr. Bernard J. Kobosky, Vice Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh regarding the nomination of the Schenley Farms Historic District, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania to the National Register.

Because Mr. Kobosky's letter raised substantive questions about the adequacy of the notice for the nomination, we are stopping action on the nomination in order to allow for consideration of the allegations presented in his petition. We are hereby requesting that you provide documentation of the notification procedures carried out under 36 CFR 60 by including copies of public notices, letters, review board minutes and telephone reports which would address the allegations or otherwise relate to this matter. Please provide these materials within 30 days of this letter. Please send a copy of the materials which you provide to us to Mr. Kobosky.

Sincerely,

*Carol D. Shull*

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resource Management Division

Enclosure

*rcc 8 10/28/72*  
*1/11/53*  
*1/28* *CONR*

RECEIVED  
MAY 8 1982  
NATIONAL REGISTER



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

cc. Arman  
2:45  
(B. Bennett)

In Reply Refer To:

MAR 15 1983

Mr. Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor, Public Affairs  
University of Pittsburgh  
132 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

Dear Mr. Kobosky:

This is in response to your February 15, 1983, letter regarding the nomination of the Schenley Farms Historic District, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Because you have raised substantive questions regarding the adequacy of the notice to property owners in the historic district we are stopping action on the processing of the nomination in order to determine whether the allegations made in your letter are correct. Accordingly, we are requesting that the State Historic Preservation Officer provide documentation of the notification procedures carried out under 36 CFR 60.6. Please see the enclosed letter to Dr. Larry E. Tise. During this 30 days period you may provide any additional comments on the nomination. You may wish to address both the procedures and the merits of the nomination in regard to the criteria used to evaluate nominations to the National Register, 36 CFR 60.4.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resource Management Division

Enclosure

cc: / Dr. Larry E. Tise, SHPO, Pennsylvania

RECEIVED

MAR 21 1983

PH&MC  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

BOX 1026

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

March 5, 1985

Martin Aurand  
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation  
450 The Landmarks Building  
One Station Square  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Re: Schenley Park  
Allegheny County

Dear Mr. Aurand:

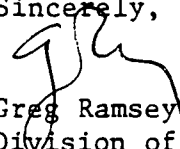
Your completed historic resource form for the above named property has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation staff. From the material submitted, the resource appears to meet the National Register criteria and to have a nomination priority as established by the Historic Preservation Board.

The next step in the registration process is the completion of a National Register nomination. The nomination form and detailed instructions are enclosed. Please read the instructions and the attached specific evaluation carefully. Under our system, the research, writing and typing involved in completion of the form are the responsibility of the applicant, and it is essential that the information in the form be accurate and that the completed form include all information and supplement material discussed in the enclosed instructions. Because of the amount of work involved, you may wish to consider hiring a professional consultant to assist you. (A list consultants is available from Bureau for Historic Preservation on request.)

Once a high quality, complete nomination has been submitted to the Bureau, we will schedule the property for review by the Historic Preservation Board, a committee of professionals from across the Commonwealth. They must approve the property before the nomination is sent to the National Register office of the National Park Service for listing.

If you have any questions the nomination procedure or the completion of forms, please write or call Susan Zacher of the Bureau staff (717) 783-8946.

Sincerely,

  
Greg Ramsey, Chief  
Division of Preservation Services  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

GR: vms

March 5, 1985

Specific Evaluation

Schenley Park  
Allegheny County

Eligible

In the opinion of the Bureau for Historic Preservation Schenley Park appears eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This park layout and structures are reflective of park design and landscape architectural practices at the turn of the century.

The nomination should address the overall park plan and developmental landscape philosophy.

Boundaries for the nomination must be selected through a Bureau site visit.

CC: 009350





# University of Pittsburgh

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Office of the Vice Chancellor

February 15, 1983

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
U. S. Department of Interior  
440 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20243

Dear Mr. Rogers:

We have been informed that a sizable piece of real estate in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. I am informed on information and belief that this nomination is known as "Schenley Farms Historic District" and was nominated by the Bureau for Historic Preservation, operating under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

This is to certify that the University of Pittsburgh is the owner of record of property within the nominated area. This will certify further that at no time prior to the aforesaid nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was the University of Pittsburgh given any notification whatsoever that the property was being reviewed and considered for such a nomination.

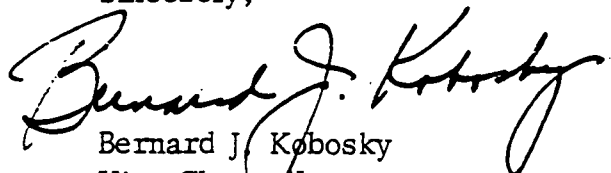
We believe this action on the part of a Bureau of Historic Preservation (the Historic Preservation Board) to be in direct violation of the Pennsylvania Statutes providing for prior approval of the owner of property being considered for registration as a historical place. We further believe the failure to give notification was a violation of Title 16 & 470 et seq. of the U. S. Code Annotated requiring prior notification to the owner of the property.

I request herewith that consideration of the nomination and entry of Schenley Farms Historic District in the National Register be deferred to allow

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
February 15, 1983  
Page Two

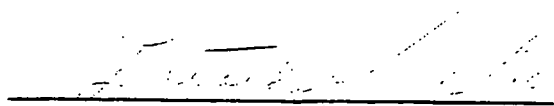
the University of Pittsburgh to take such action in the courts as is necessary to allow the process contemplated by the Statutes of the State of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Code to be properly complied with.

Sincerely,

  
Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor

cc: The Honorable John Heinz  
The Honorable James R. Kelley  
The Honorable Eugene F. Scanlon

The statements contained herein  
are true and correct to the best  
of my knowledge and belief.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dorothy T. Lain  
NOTARY PUBLIC

DOROTHY T. LAIN, NOTARY PUBLIC  
PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MAY 11, 1985  
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries



## University of Pittsburgh

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Office of the Vice Chancellor

February 15, 1983

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
U. S. Department of Interior  
440 G Street, N.W.  
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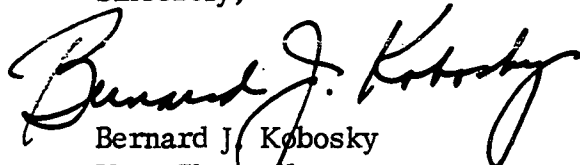
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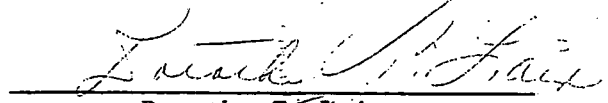
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Sincerely,

  
Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor

cc: The Honorable John Heinz  
The Honorable James R. Kelley  
The Honorable Eugene F. Scanlon

The statements contained herein  
are true and correct to the best  
of my knowledge and belief.

  
Dorothy T. Lain  
NOTARY PUBLIC

DOROTHY T. LAIN, NOTARY PUBLIC  
PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MAY 11, 1985  
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries



## University of Pittsburgh

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Office of the Vice Chancellor

February 15, 1983

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
U. S. Department of Interior  
440 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20243

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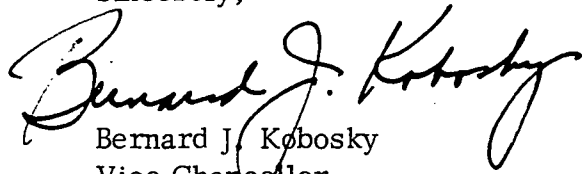
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Mr. Jerry Rogers  
February 15, 1983  
Page Two

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Sincerely,

  
Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor

cc: The Honorable John Heinz  
The Honorable James R. Kelley  
The Honorable Eugene F. Scanlon

The statements contained herein  
are true and correct to the best  
of my knowledge and belief.

---

Dorothy T. Lain  
NOTARY PUBLIC

DOROTHY T. LAIN, NOTARY PUBLIC  
PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MAY 11, 1985  
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries



# PITTSBURGH HISTORY & LANDMARKS FOUNDATION

THE OLD POST OFFICE, ONE LANDMARKS SQUARE, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15212 (412) 322-1204

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1983

PHHMS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Whitney Snyder  
William P. Snyder, III  
Furman South, III  
Miles J. Span  
M. B. Squires Jr.  
Ronald Suber  
Albert C. Van Dusen  
James D. Van Trump  
Mrs. James M. Walton  
Mrs. Robert Wardrop  
Ms. Carolyn Wean  
Gilmore Williams  
James L. Winokur  
Mrs. Alan E. Wohleber  
Chairman  
Charles Covert Arensberg  
President  
Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr.

February 8, 1983

Mr. Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor  
132 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

RE: Schenley Farms National Historic District

Dear Mr. Kobosky:

Larry Tise sent me a copy of his letter to you of February 2 regarding the nomination of the Schenley Farms Historic District. I want to reiterate what he said to you, namely that no new controls are being placed on the University through this District. We were very concerned about that and wanted to be sure that the University would not be impeded in its planning because we know you are already a good friend of historic preservation and will treat your building sensitively and have been very good about discussing planning with us.

You may recall that there was to be a nomination of the entire cultural district and the Schenley Farms residential area to the City Historic Designation Board. We narrowed that nomination to the residential district only because that would have involved another layer of bureaucracy in the process that did not at all seem necessary to us.

But the National Register is an honorary nomination and only affects the University insofar as it would spend federal money on its buildings. The University is subject to the same review process whether it is on the National Register or not because there is no question about the national significance of the buildings.

We have been funded in part by the State to do a survey of the entire county and are required to turn in a list of all National Register buildings and districts, which we have done. But this nomination is entirely different from the City's nomination, which we joined you in opposing.

Mr. Bernark J. Kobosky  
February 8, 1983  
Page Two

We are not in any way an organization that wants to establish further bureaucratic review processes where they are not needed and I want to assure you that you are not being subjected to any through this nomination.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr.  
President

APZ/sk

cc: Senator Eugene Scanlon  
The Hon. James Kelly  
Mr. Larry Tise ✓

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February 8, 1983

Mr. Bernard J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor  
University of Pittsburgh  
132 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

Re: Schenley Farms Historic  
District Nomination

Dear Mr. Kobosky:

This letter is to clarify the requirements for owner's objection to National Register listing of properties. To be considered in the Department of Interior review, your objection letter must state that you are the owner of record of property within the nominated area and the signature must be notarized. Because the Schenley Farms nomination has already been forwarded to the National Register of Historic Places, we suggest that you address any comments on or objections to listing to:

Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
U.S. Department of Interior  
440 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20243

We are forwarding a copy of your January 28, 1983 letter to them as well.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brenda Barrett, Director  
Bureau for Historic Preservation  
(717) 783-8946

BB:DW:jk

February 8, 1983

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
U.S. Department of Interior  
440 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed is a letter from the University of Pittsburgh objecting to the listing of Schenley Farms Historic District, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania in the National Register of Historic Places. This letter was received after the date of the National Register Review Committee's review (January 11) and after the nomination was forwarded to you on January 28, 1983.

We have written to the University to inform them that this letter will not be considered in your review because it is not notarized. We have recommended that if they choose to object they send their notarized letter directly to you. As one property owner out of over 100, this objection should not effect the district's listing.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Donna Williams, Chief  
Division of Preservation Services  
Bureau for Historic Preservation  
(717) 783-8947

Enclosure

DW:jk





COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
P. O. Box 1026, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 2, 1983

Mr. Bernark J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor  
132 Cathedral of Learning  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear Mr. Kobosky:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28, 1983, concerning the proposed Schenley Farms Historic District which has been approved by the Historic Preservation Board of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. I am forwarding your letter to be included with the nomination when it is reviewed by the National Register Office in the Department of Interior.

With regard to your concerns about the notification procedure employed by the Commission in this case, I have found, upon investigation, that it was consistent with the current requirements of both federal and state law and regulation.

With regard to your concern about "owner consent" you should be aware that the current federal law does not contain an "owner consent" provision. The provision relating to owners of historic property is rather an "owner objection opportunity." Objection by an owner whether of an individually owned historic property or a majority of owners in the case of an historic district, while it may affect the listing of a property on the National Register does not affect or diminish the various protective provisions of federal or state law which apply to historic properties which have been determined eligible for the National Register. Even if no nomination had been prepared, the University of Pittsburgh would be responsible for the same level of protection of its historic property in the case of any use of federal or state funds.

With regard to your concern about another "layer of approval procedures" being added to the concerns of the University, as explained above such is not the case. The same level of responsibility would exist under law with or without a nomination.

With regard to a reconsideration by the Historic Preservation Board, the proper grounds for such a reconsideration would be the submission of historical and architectural information to demonstrate that the Board's evaluation of the historical and architec-

Page Two  
February 2, 1983  
Mr. Bernark J. Kobosky

tural importance of the district or of individual buildings in the district was factually in error. To assist in that process I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the district nomination X for your further information and use.

Finally, I should note that this office has received no other objection from any property owner from within the proposed historic district.

I will be happy to discuss any aspects of the historic district, the nature and effect of state and federal laws with regard to historic properties, and any other aspect of this matter that may be of concern to you. Over the course of ten years I have worked with many colleges and universities, public and private, urban and rural with regard to the National Register of Historic Places and the management and use of historic properties. Although some have initially conceived that National Register recognition would in some manner affect their rights or flexibility as institutions, I know of none who have experienced such from National Register listing. Local historic zoning is another matter altogether not to be confused with the National Register. Indeed the institutions I am familiar with have benefited from the recognition and the growing awareness of their responsibility to aid in the preservation of important elements in our national history. Many have used this in fundraising programs, in grant seeking, and in explaining their role and mission to American society. I would trust that such could be the case with the University of Pittsburgh.

Sincerely,



LARRY E. TISE

CC: Vivian Piasecki  
Arthur Ziegler

cc. Brenda Barrett ✓  
T/k



# University of Pittsburgh

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Office of the Vice Chancellor

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 28, 1983

Dr. Larry E. Tise  
Executive Director  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
P.O. Box 1026  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Re: Schenley Farms Historic District  
Survey Code Numbers 3-27R-190:  
3-28C-10: 3-27R-27: 8-27M-53:  
8-27M-45

Dear Dr. Tise:

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 21, 1983, to our Mr. Tronzo. Together we have met with other officials of the University and reviewed your evaluation of the above referenced buildings and conclude that we must object on both a procedural and substantive basis to the category in which they have been placed.

First, as Mr. Tronzo discussed with you, we feel the Commission's notification procedures, in view of the potential consequences to affected property owners, unusual. The Commission members should know that at no time prior to the application or anytime following was the University notified that the petition for nomination to the National Register included significant portions of University-owned property. As I am sure you are aware, this process is currently being challenged on a national level by a number of universities and colleges who have been similarly affected.

The American Council on Education, in recent correspondence to Secretary Watt, expresses concern over the implementation of owner consent provisions on more than one structure or property in a district nominated for inclusion in the National Register. The enforcement of rigid owner consent provisions will insure that a property proposed for the National Register will not be listed over the objections of its owner. As I am sure you are aware, in many instances colleges, universities and other institutional uses are owners of large numbers of properties within a proposed district. In such situations, the institutions should be able to cast a vote for each property in the proposed district. To do otherwise makes a sham of the process.

Dr. Larry E. Tise  
January 28, 1983  
Page 2

Further, as an institution that is operated with public funds, for a public benefit, the Commission's decision to "approve for nomination" to the National Register is antithetical to our educational philosophy and mission. The physical characteristics of the University must be flexible to meet the demands of its students and other segments of the University community. To add another layer of approval procedures to those which already exist (zoning and building codes) represents a procedure which, in our opinion, is unduly restrictive.

As a result of these concerns, we ask that the Commission reconsider the process as well as its decision. In the alternative, it is our intention to seek other avenues of relief from the arbitrary action which has been initiated without notice to the University.

I shall look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bernard J. Kobosky". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

Bernark J. Kobosky  
Vice Chancellor

cc: The Honorable James G. Watt  
The Honorable Eugene Scanlon

TO BE COMPLETED BY AGENCY:

Address of Newspaper

The Pittsburgh Press  
John Troan, Editor  
34 Blvd. of the Allies  
Pittsburgh, PA 15230

FROM (Name and Address)

PA Historical and Museum Commission  
Box 1026, 3rd and North St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

Herewith is enclosed copy for publication of advertisement for proposals to: [Employ] [Purchase] [Contract] [Sell]

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Signature of Agency [Signature] Chief, Public Resource Division  
December 8, 1982 ACCOUNT NO. 387308-00 (LEGAL)

You, as vendor, are authorized to publish this advertisement in your newspaper, subject to the terms of this contract. Advertisement to be published in regular advertising columns, no position specified, caption of two lines and subject to be in capitals and subject matter and title of officer to be set forth in type regularly used by newspaper. Charge to be made at the rate charged to and paid by commercial advertisers occupying similar space; advertisement to be run in all your editions as specified above. Vendor agrees that, in the performance of any contract awarded to it hereunder, said vendor will not discriminate against any employee or other person on account of race, color, sex, religious creed, ancestry, age or national origin and that the Commonwealth, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of such discrimination shall have the right to cancel said contract.

Return this copy at once if you will not accept this advertisement under the terms set forth.

If published, the original and two copies must be signed by the editor or publisher. The original must be notarized. The fourth copy yours.

Commonwealth to be billed only for actual number of printed lines published.

FUND	DEPT	APP	YEAR	LEGG	ORG	COST CENTER	OBJ	SUB	CLASS	ACCOUNT
01	30	81	82	1	109	10004	320			
01	30	51	82	7	109	10004	320			

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IMPORTANT: Charge for Publication of Advertising as per Authorization

	DATE OF INSERTION	ACTUAL NO. OF PRINTED LINES	PER LINE	TOTAL AMOUNT
1st Ad	December 8, 1982	181	2.05	479.65
2nd Ad				
3rd Ad				
			1 Notary	1.00
			TOTAL	480.65

PASTE HERE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

County of Allegheny

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that she the Pittsburgh Press that the advertisement, of which copy is attached hereto, is being published in all editions of said newspaper, in all respects as ordered, at a rate higher than is charged any ordinary commercial advertisement set in a similar manner, in said newspaper.

Sworn and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December

Notary Public

My commission expires

\* This affidavit must be made by the Owner, Publisher, or the designated agent of the owner or publisher.